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ENGINEERS FIND NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR ANTHRACITE

Low-Priced Artificial Fuel Made From Soft Coal Under Heat and Pressure

WILL HELP SOLVE SMOKE PROBLEMS

Great Era Ahead in Development of Fuels, Natural Scientists Are Told

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19 (Special)—A low-priced artificial anthracite manufactured from soft coal under heat and pressure has been found, natural scientists of England and America declared at the closing day of the international conference on bituminous coal in a session at the Carnegie Institute of Technology here.

Various methods and processes of distillation whereby oil, gas and the anthracite fuel that may become available to the public in the near future were described by them.

Harold Nielson, of the Sensible Heat Distillation, Ltd., London, and C. V. McIntire, of the Consolidated Coal Products Company, New York, told of the extent to which this new fuel had been perfected. At Fairmont, W. Va., where the Consolidated company is experimenting, developments have reached the stage where the owners are now ready to proceed with the erection of a commercial plant. It is Mr. McIntire's belief that the development will help solve the smoke problem.

Use Nature's Methods

"Anthracite in an earlier stage was bituminous coal," he said, "but, under centuries of heat and pressure brought on by geologic changes, the volatile portions were reduced and the density increased. Obviously the best method of converting a smoky bituminous coal into a smokeless artificial anthracite is to employ nature's methods—heat and pressure."

The paper of Mr. Nielson was more in detail. He treated on the economic aspect of the coal distillation, its cost and the correct scientific method. To obtain the best possible products, he said, other stages after the retorting part of the process were necessary.

Through this distillation and subsequent manufacture his concern has been able to obtain a standard powdered fuel, possessing the qualities of smokelessness, cleanliness, dryness and one that is free burning and easily ignitable. Lubricating oils obtained in the process are, after proper treatment, as good as those obtained from well oils, he asserted. Extracting the third product—gases—does not injure the coal.

"We have found and proved by numerous tests that the combustibility and reactivity of the solid residue is not in any way impaired by the removal of the very largest part of the volatile matters," he said.

Dr. S. W. Parr, applied chemistry professor at Illinois University, reviewed the history of the study of the fuel problem in America which started in 1826, and predicted what the future would bring.

Other Interesting Subjects

"Progress in the fuel research of the future must be based on very different factors from those which were quite sufficient in the preliminary stages," he said, "and for these fundamental studies the future holds out great encouragement by reason of the many new tools which present-day developments in all of the physical sciences have sharpened and put in order ready for our use."

Technical studies of low temperature distillation were given by F. C.

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Broadway, Old Yet Ever New, Has Rich Historic Background

Former Cow Lane, Now Canyon Between Skyscrapers, Observes Its 300th Anniversary—Putnam, Washington, Hamilton, Irving, Knew It Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—All the nations—as well as New York City—today gave a thought to Broadway, America's Appian Way. In terminating the three-day tercentenary observance of the city a spectacular parade drew thousands to Broadway, the great artery of trade, commerce, travel and romance, the thoroughfare that starts at Bowling Green, goes through Hudson Valley cities and towns and straight out to Albany.

Broadway is more than a thoroughfare—it is a road of achievement, of historical interest. As was its Roman prototype, it is lined with monuments of the past, with statues of the great, and with tablets commemorating gallant deeds. Historically, politically, commercially it is rich in every tradition. In the industrial crafts, in art and architecture, in literature and drama, in education, and in many other ways, Broadway today has a place in the thoughts of men.

Humble Was Its Beginning

Humble was it in its beginning—an open passage as wide as the market place in front of the part which the Dutch built in 1626, when they founded their town at the end of the lately bought Manhattan. The story goes that in the path which now is a mighty canyon between skyscrapers, lowing cows of the honest burghers ambled to the pastures beyond the Great Wall. Such was the Heere Wegh, known also as the Breedewegh to the Dutch. When the English made old Peter Stuyvesant surrender fort and town, the roadway, known for a time as "Church Walk," slipped easily into its Anglicized name of Broadway.

Washington Irving, himself a Broadwayite, for he lived as a boy at No. 18, made old Diederich Knickerbocker say that Communipaw was the egg from which New York was hatched. How much better it would have been to apply that title to the Broadway of old, in which are the very origins of a great city!

Signs of discontent against British rule appeared in Broadway in 1765, when Liberty poles were reared again, and again in protest against the Stamp Act. Within a few feet of the Broadway curb today is a copy of one of those avatars of freedom.

At Bowling Green, where Broadway begins, stood the gilded equestrian statue of George III, but it was hauled by patriots from its pedestal and sent to Connecticut to be melted into bullets and cannon balls. In Broadway marched the Revolutionary Army on that same July 9, 1776, to hear in the Commons the reading of the Declaration of Independence. From Broadway to the river landings retreated the ragged Continentals, and up Broadway swaggered the arriving Redcoats. No. 1 Broadway, abandoned by Washington, became the headquarters of Howe and Carleton, from which went the orders of an army of occupation.

An Historic Background

And up Broadway, then a winding road to the north, where now the new Paramount Theater stands, valiant Israel Putnam stood, and farther up Broadway, raged the Battle of Harlem Heights, as from the woods and country lanes, Washington again engaged the British foe. Swinging into Broadway, the patriot forces returned one day, as the enemy retired—and No. 1 Broadway again welcomed "The Father of His Country" to its doors, and in St. Paul's Chapel at Broadway and Vesey Street, he gave thanks for victory.

Here in Broadway, the seeds of American Government were sown; here Washington rode to his inaugural at Federal Hall in Wall Street as the first President of the United States. At No. 39 Broadway was the first "White House" of the land.

In Broadway, Alexander Hamilton, "Father of the Constitution," had his law office, where, with gifted pen he formulated the fundamentals of United States national finance.

When Broadway was no longer the national capital, it turned to commerce and finance. The barrier which separated the lower city from the new city which was forming was entirely removed, and Wall Street served the merchants and the leaders of industry who were making New York a metropolis.

In Broadway, where that towering "Cathedral of Commerce" the Woolworth Building—now stands, was the house of New York's merchant-mayor, Philip Hone. Along Broadway appeared shops filled with costly wares brought by stout packets from the looms of Britain and of the East.

Here in Broadway, in his tiny linen drapers' shop Alexander T. Stewart laid deep the foundations of the American department store; here hard working New Englanders established wholesale houses, which supplied shops of the country with goods, and to Broadway came factors to market the output of new industries of East and West.

Old Yet Ever New

And in this Broadway—old yet ever new—the ever present problem of traffic pressed for solution year by year. At first, the rattling paint spangled stage, then the lurching bob-tailed horse cars; next new wonder the cable road, and, finally, the electric trolley were tested on the American Appian Way. And deep below the rattling pave was the first subway—a circular tunnel—through the bore of which, like a wad in the giant's popgun, the cylindrical cars were sped by the force of compressed air.

For years, abandoned to the damps and ooze, the old underground road remained, until it was torn away from its tomb near City Hall to make room for the modern subway. In Broadway, too, was flung that first flying bridge, at Fulton Street, where New York could walk above the traffic stream. By this know that Broadway was making ready for the elevated railroad.

Hundreds of policemen now control the tide of travel in New York's streets, and colored signal lights gleam from towers of steel, but all this began with those six-foot grena-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

How Taxpayer Gets Value for Dollars

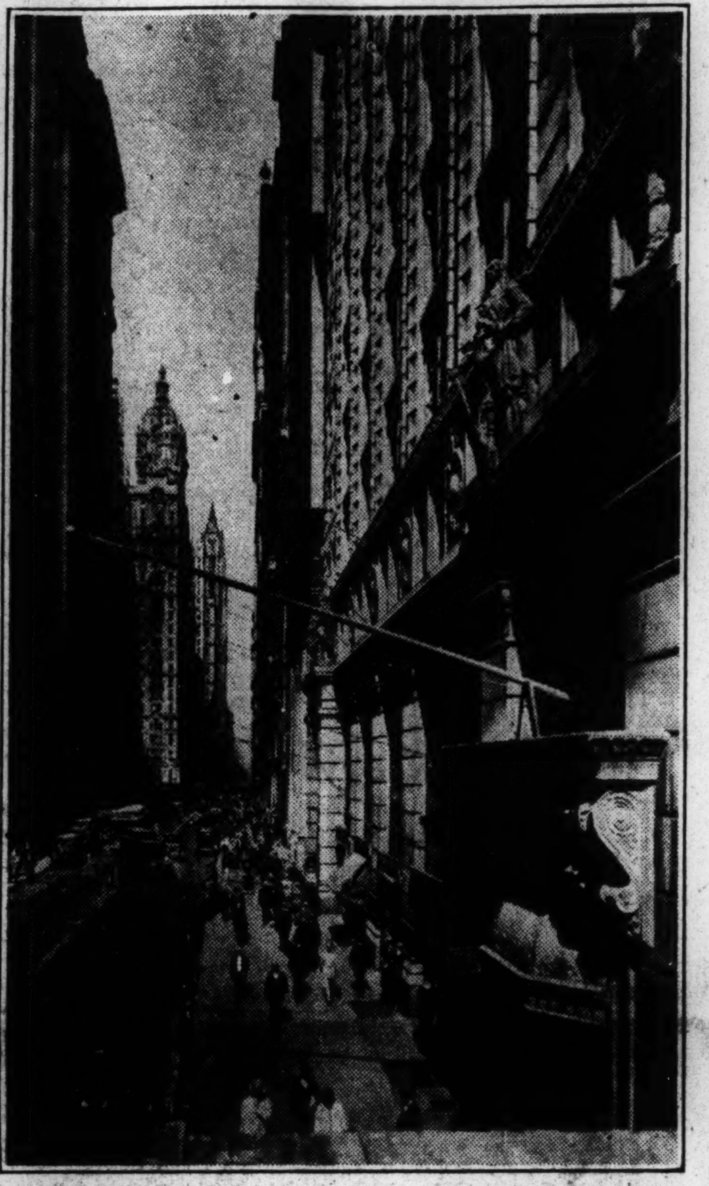
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 19

WISCONSIN has the lowest cost of state government in the United States, $9.20 per capita, Solomon Levitan, state treasurer, told the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. He said that 43 per cent goes for education and that 15 per cent more than the average is expended on roads.

"True economy is not the withholding of funds," said Baxter Durham, auditor of North Carolina. "There is more real value returned for the tax dollar that's spent than any other dollar you spend. Therefore money you spend for taxes is your most economical expenditure."

Once a Cow Path



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BROADWAY AS IT LOOKS ON ITS THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

BIMBA SPEECH TO BE ALLOWED

Mayor Nichols Not to Bar Radical Editors' Meeting in Faneuil Hall

Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor of Brooklyn, is to speak on Sunday night in Faneuil Hall, and Mayor Nichols today announced that he would not interfere with Mr. Bimba's intentions. At the same time, Mayor Nichols announced that he will inform local representatives of the United States Department of Justice. The meeting which Mr. Bimba will address is to be held under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense.

Mr. Bimba was barred from speaking in Boston last February by Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, who was acting as Mayor, Mayor Nichols being in New York at the time. When protest was made by many citizens of varying importance in the community, Mayor Nichols upon his return to the city sustained Mr. Keene in his attitude. Mr. Keene and Mayor Nichols at that time stated that in view of grave legal matters which were before the court that they deemed it unwise for Mr. Bimba to speak.

It will be remembered that the date of the meeting at that time was on the eve of Mr. Bimba's trial in Brockton, Mass., where he was charged with blasphemy under one of the old laws of Massachusetts. At the same time applications for new trial were pending in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and in the Cambridge carbarn slaying and robbery case.

"There is no public question of great importance at this time," said Mayor Nichols, "requiring my interference with this proposed meeting. Last February I felt that under all of the circumstances Mr. Keene had done the right thing.

"I felt then that my position in the matter was misunderstood. I am not opposed to free speech within certain reasonable limits, but as Mayor of Boston I reserve my right to draw that line where my judgment and conscience dictate that it should be drawn."

The meeting which Mr. Bimba will address on Sunday was prepared for at a gathering in the historical Old South Meeting House, which is conducted under the control of the Old South Meeting House Association. It

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 8)

Aliens Answer "Who" Not "Why"

Two Arctic Owls Disembark at Boston After Four-Day Trip on Leyland Liner

Two Arctic owls were brought to Boston today by the Leyland line steamship Winifredian. The pair alighted on the forepeak last Monday morning when the liner was about 760 miles east of Boston and 400 miles from the nearest land.

The birds have a spread of wings measuring four feet, with snow white plumage with a tinge of gray on their breasts. Their eyes are like bright yellow beads. A pair of owls, similar in size and color, were brought in last Monday by the White Star liner Celtic.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN OIL SHARES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—The British Government proposes to continue to hold its 5,000,000 shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated this last night in the House of Commons when he gave a negative answer to an inquiry from the Labor benches as to whether the sale of these shares is contemplated, now that their market price is £6 5s. each, compared with £2 10s. in 1923.

Game of Guesses on Treasury Surplus Holds No Appeal for Secretary Mellon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—It was recommended to the newspaper correspondents by the head of the department that they should report on the subject of tax reduction details, "no information could be obtained at the Treasury." While this was humorously put, the view of the Treasury officials is that there is too much guessing as to what the surplus will be at the end of the fiscal year and what credits can be allowed.

When the estimated surplus, in spite of the figures given by the Treasury indicating its best estimates, begins to be placed at $350,000,000, then at $400,000,000 and by some at $500,000,000, it has passed from the realm of actuality with which Mr. Mellon concerns himself. It is simply wasting time, he feels. If it were not offensive, the Secretary of the Treasury would say that these figures were "invented." As it is he considers them neither logical nor substantial.

He stands upon his statement recently given out and sees no reason for changing it in any particular. The farthest Mr. Mellon has ever gone in estimating the surplus for the fiscal year in June next was to say that it might reach $300,000,000.

Of course much depends upon what Congress does, how much money it appropriates or authorizes. There may be less in the Treasury than is now estimated at the end of the year; there may possibly be more. Having made public what could be done in the way of tax relief in view of present conditions and legitimate prospects, the Treasury is simply awaiting developments, and officials have nothing to contribute to the discussion in which figures are used recklessly and facts frequently distorted, as they believe.

COURT ENJOINS 13 UNIONS IN BUILDING STRIKE

Points to End of Sympathetic Walk-Out Involving Big Boston Projects

Elias Bishop, judge of the Superior Court, today "strictly restrained and enjoined" the officers and members of 13 unions, engaged in a sympathetic strike against the Scully Company and sub-contractors working on several projects in Boston, from continuing the strike pending further order of the court.

The defendant unions and officers are also enjoined from interfering with or attempting to interfere with the employment by the Scully Company or by sub-contractors engaged with the company, of any members of the defendant unions or other unions or any workmen in its operation, and from ordering or from trying to cause any such workmen who may now or hereafter enter the employ of the plaintiff company to quit the job or go on strike.

Lowell A. Mayberry and Robert Gallagher argued the matter before Judge Bishop in behalf of the Scully Company, and F. W. and E. R. Mansfield represented the unions.

$96 a Week Asked

It is contended that the business agent of the unions wanted Mr. Scully to pay the men in the gravel pits and working on wharves a wage that would give them $96 a week. When he said he could not do it a strike followed with the result that other unions called their men out to help enforce the strike demands. This, Mr. Mayberry contended, was a conspiracy of the unions which amounted to a threat to boycott.

The strike has been under way since August 25, and has tied up about $500,000 worth of building operations. Arguments were made upon the preliminary report of Joseph Michelson as master in this case.

The unions enjoined are as follows: Local 4, Hoisting and Portable Engineers; Local 49, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America; Local 71, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America; Local 23 of the same organization; Local 17, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Local 33, United Slate Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Water Proofing Workers' Association; Local 7, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Local 3, Brick Layers and Benevolent Protective Association; Local 103, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Local 12, United Association of Plumbers, United States and Canada; Local 537, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Local 4, International Union of Elevator Constructors; Local 1044, Painters and Paper Hangers and Decorators of America; Edward Graves, president, and Ernest A. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, and business agent of the United Buildings Trades Council of Boston, and other individual members of unions already mentioned.

Company's View Stated

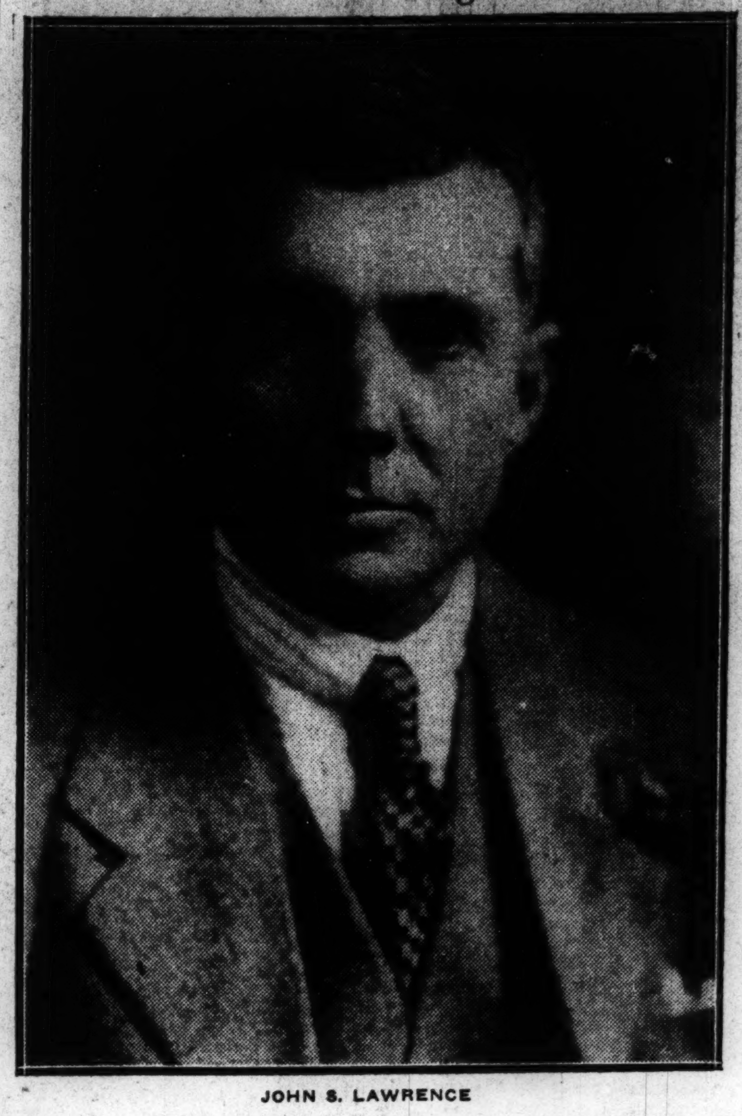
In his bill, Mr. Mayberry stated that the Scully Company, engaged for the past 10 years in the construction of office buildings, apartment houses and buildings of great magnitude in Boston and elsewhere, had acquired a good will of great value, operated a large plant and invested much money in its business.

He stated that the workmen involved in the sympathetic strike are skilled in their line of work, making their services especially valuable to the Scully Company, with the result that the interruption of their work resulted in much damage to the company and delay and confusion in completing the work.

The bill said it was vitally important to the business of the Scully Company that it be permitted to transact its business without interference from the defendants. The bill then recited that the construction as carried on by the Scully Company entailed the subletting of portions of the work to subcontractors, and therefore it was equally important to the whole operation that the subcontractors should not be interfered with.

The bill alleged that the 13 unions involved in the strike are affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the constitution of which Mr. Mayberry says requires all unions and members to leave a "struck job" when ordered to do so by the council agents regardless of whether this particular union is engaged in the trades dispute.

Presides Over New England Council



JOHN S. LAWRENCE

WOMEN INVITE CANDIDATES TO DISPLAY WARES

Seekers for Vacant Cambridge Council Post Face a Test

Increasing interest by women in civic affairs is shown in Cambridge where the League of Women Voters has invited 11 aspirants for the seat in the City Council, formerly held by John J. McCarthy, to state their qualifications for such official responsibilities, at a candidates' rally tonight in Brattle Hall.

The primary next Tuesday and the special election on Dec. 14, the league points out, will cost the city $7000.

"Get your money's worth," says the announcement of the city committee of the league, "by voting at both primary and election. . . . Mr. McCarthy was an excellent councilor; it is important to elect his equal."

The open forum for candidates is expected to quicken materially interest in the primary and the election. So far, the average Cambridge citizen is thinking little of the event and this fact is being advanced as a reason why the new Cambridge charter should be amended in some way whereby a vacancy in the Council could be filled by the Council itself rather than through the expense of an election.

The vacancy, due to the passing of Mr. McCarthy, is for one of the four councilor-at-large seats. Eleven of the 15 members are elected, one from each of the wards; Mayor and City Council are elected for two years. The last municipal election in Cambridge was in December, 1925. The polls will be open from noon till 9 p. m.

Candidates for the preferential primary on Nov. 23 are: Arthur F. Blanchard, former councilman and now Representative in the Legislature; Daniel P. Leahy, former councilman, a candidate for the national House of Representatives two years ago when Harry I. Thayer, Republican, of Wakefield was elected from the Eighth Congressional District; James B. King, merchant, who was candidate last year for Mayor when Edward W. Quinn was re-elected; Henry J. Cabral, conductor on the Boston Elevated Railway system; James B. Casey, former Representative in the Legislature; Francis X. Hurley, Harvard Law School student and son of Patrick Hurley, inspector in the Cambridge police department; Francis J. McTighe, veteran of the World War and in the real estate business in Central Square; Leslie F. Morrison, candidate for the Council from Ward 4 last year when he was defeated; George H. Christensen of 111 Montgomery Street, in business; Joseph F. McKenna of 13 Magazine Street and Timothy E. Murphy of 1 Cedar Square.

Among the problems which await solution by the Council are those to widen Douglas, Elm and Brookline Streets and thus provide for a wide and modern boulevard to care for the increased traffic which is expected to result from the new Cottage Farm bridge, and the widening of Broadway to relieve the traffic in Central Square and to care for the increasing use of the West Boston bridge.

The building of a new and modern city home is also an improvement awaiting consideration and action by the city's legislators while industrial and commercial interests are pressing for action by the Council, which will make possible the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce plan for a Daily Cambridge Exposition of Cambridge manufactures on one entire floor of the new Kendall Square Building.

Woman Wins Honors for Aid to Legion

Miss E. M. Foss of Concord Made 110 Speeches for Preference Act

A complimentary luncheon will be given to Miss Eugenie M. Foss, of Concord, Mass., chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion Auxiliary for her efforts in the recent campaign to prevent any change in veterans' preference.

The luncheon will be given Saturday, Nov. 27, in the Bellevue. A loving cup will be presented Miss Foss by the Auxiliary, and the executive committee of the Legion will give her a framed engrossed resolution of thanks. Miss Foss delivered 110 speeches during the Legion campaign.

CANTONESE STILL PUSHING NORTHWARD

Attention Centers on Course of Marshal Sun

SHANGHAI, Nov. 19 (AP)—While the Soviet-guided Cantonese Government is pushing ever northward and establishing its capital at Wuchang in central China with the idea of attempting to unify the Nation, attention today centered on the future course of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, eastern leader and enemy of the southern faction, whose five-province federation has shrunk to three states since he took up arms against Canton.

Whether Sun Chuan-fang will content himself with defending his remaining provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhei, operating from his stronghold in the latter state, or whether he will appear to General Changtsung-chang, leader of the Manchurian expeditionary forces in China, for assistance against the Cantonese, is uncertain.

If he asks the help of the Manchurian it is a cirtual certainty that the assistance will cost him all hope of retaining dominion over Kiangsu Province.

A rumor here today was that Marshal Sun and General Chang Kai-shek, Commander of the Cantonese Army, had made an agreement by which Marshal Sun was to retain Kiangsu and Anhwei and the latter was to take Chekiang State.

It is generally felt that Marshal Sun cannot hold back the southerners because of disloyalty and the disintegration of his army.

Windsor Chairs

in all their delicate beauty and variety, will be described in a profusely illustrated article

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Antique Page

NEW ENGLAND PROPOSES YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

Plans for "Selling" Are Discussed by Leaders at the Conference

PERMANENT RESEARCH DEPARTMENT ADVISED

Joint Jurisdiction Over Interstate Power Advocated for the Six States

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19 (Special)—Successful development of a home market by energetic merchandising of New England products was the central theme of the closing session today of the second annual New England conference, which opened here yesterday with an assemblage of 1200 men and women engaged in the promotion of New England's industrial and commercial activities.

The keynote of the reports and addresses was "selling New England" with the idea that if New England can successfully develop a home market for its goods, the market of the rest of the country will be a comparatively easy consequence.

This theme carries on the suggestions made by Governor Trumbull of Connecticut and Governor Brewster of Maine at the complimentary dinner in Hotel Bond last night, at which every delegate was the guest of the Connecticut Governor.

Went Into Session

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, the councils of six states went into session to elect their delegates to the New England council of 72, and to take whatever action they saw fit on the reports submitted. The Connecticut council re-elected its present members and appointed Henry Trumbull temporary chairman.

After a discussion in which E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad, said he thought the $160,000 budget recommended for next year's work should be cut down to $75,000, the Connecticut council indorsed the full amount. It was expected that the rest of the state councils would take similar action by re-electing their present delegates and indorsing the activities of the New England council.

The chief topic at this morning's session was the discussion of the reports of research studies under the auspices of the New England council and of the progress made by the United States Department of Commerce in its economic survey of New England.

Following the meetings of the state delegations at 8:30, Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, talked on "Agricultural Trends and Policies in the Industrial East." He said there was too much land used in farming and advised that only the best ground be utilized and that intensively. He saw no cause for alarm in the decreasing number of farmers in the country because, he said, inventions, new discoveries, and the progress of industry will enable one-third of the population to produce enough food for the entire country.

Research Department

A plan to make New England a merchandising laboratory wherein New England retailers may assist New England manufacturers in working out their merchandising problems, was presented by A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the research committee.

In suggesting a department of research under the New England council, the committee's report said functions of such a department should include:

To make known to interested firms or organizations what research facilities are available in New England.

To acquaint New England industries and research agencies with research projects under way in New England.

To stimulate larger use of research by New England industries, organizations and communities on problems affecting the prosperity of New England.

Gather and disseminate information on research outside New England of particular interest to New England industries and communities.

Render such advice and assistance as it can to New England firms, organizations, and communities contemplating use of research.

In illustration of the field for research in relation to New England business, the committee suggested the following studies, which, it believes, would yield results of value to New England: Finding out what new products can be made in New England factories; what new uses can be found for existing New England products; how to extend time of operation of seasonal New England industries; improvement and elimination of antiquated equipment; possible advantages to New England industries of mergers and combinations; diversification of industry in New England communities; methods of attracting new industries, and the reasons why certain industries have left New England.

Dr. Klein Speaks

Lack of intelligent buying and selling was stressed by Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said that the principal cause of failure is "not found among the commonly accepted alibis for failure—excessive wages, discriminatory freight rates, inaccessible raw materials, remoteness of markets, etc. One of the outstanding needs for the maintenance of stable conditions in industry and commerce at present, therefore, is the spread of applied research in marketing."

The afternoon session opened with

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

RADIO'S DOMAIN SWARMING WITH NEW STATIONS

End Not Yet in Sight Unless Congress Finds Way to Halt the Invasion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Radio congestion in the New York district grows steadily worse as new stations continue to be added to the crowded field.

The 36 stations in this district which marked the "thus far and no farther" of the Commerce Department in July, when the Department of Justice ruling nullified its assumed regulatory power, have since been increased in number by more than half.

Today 55 stations crowd the wavelength band and 11 more are prospective applicants at the district supervisor's office. It is expected that they will come in at any time.

Situation May Grow Worse

No hope for any improvement is held out by Arthur Batcheller, radio supervisor. While prospective applicants are discouraged by the department from opening new stations on account of the mechanical obstacles to transmission, it is quite probable that still more stations may be established and licensed, Mr. Batcheller said.

He added that under the law, as interpreted by the Department of Justice, his office is powerless to do other than accept applications, if prospective radiocasters are determined to establish stations with wavelength designations of their own choice.

"From present indications the situation will grow worse before an improvement can come," Mr. Batcheller declared. "I understand preliminary conferences are now in progress among members of Congress in Washington, looking to early legislative action after the new session opens next month.

"Even after a new law may be passed to clarify the situation, numerous complications, both legal and engineering, will continue to confront the radio industry. Time alone will gradually bring about satisfactory conditions."

Chicago Ruling Important

A new development on the legal side is the decision just rendered by Judge Francis L. Wilson of Chicago, in the equity suit brought in the Illinois State Circuit Court by the Tribune Company, operating WGN and WLIB, against the WGES station.

This decision enjoins the WGES from using a wavelength sufficiently near to the Tribune stations to interfere with its programs.

This decision held, for the first time by a court of equity in the United States, that priority of time in the use of a particular wavelength, the investment in property on this basis and the education of the radio receiving public to it, establishes a superiority of right in the particular part of the ether affected. The court ruled that jurisdiction must rest with state courts until further action may be taken by Congress, which action was forecast in the court's ruling.

15,000 Vessels Send Messages

The mechanical difficulties which will remain after definite statutory regulations may be worked out arise from the physics of radio transmission and the manifold types of apparatus used for the various kinds of service in which radiocasting is employed.

Besides the numerous land stations with their varieties of programs, there are already some 15,000 vessels plying the seas, sending and receiving commercial messages, entertainment programs and weather and location reports.

Beyond the three-mile limit to the country's territorial waters, radio stations on vessels other than those of United States registry are out of reach of any legal regulations which may be enacted by Congress.

"Radio transmitters and receivers must be improved if interference is to be eliminated," Mr. Batcheller said. "This is being done now, but not fast enough, as the demand for the service is increasing so rapidly.

Two Solutions Face Congress

"Interference can be shut out by the best receiving sets, but these are very expensive, and you can't prohibit cheaper sets for those who can't afford the best.

"No laws can ever avoid all the trouble, any more than laws can rule congestion off the streets and sidewalks. A law is needed to fix a regulating authority and basic mechanical principles must be determined by competent engineers. After that, invention, free competition, legal contests and public opinion must gradually bring about the best attainable conditions in the industry."

Two measures already drafted are expected to be taken up by the next Congress. They are the White bill, which would leave control of the radio industry with the Secretary of Commerce, aided by an advisory committee to be called at his instance, and the Dill bill, which contemplates establishment of a governing commission of five members with salaries of $10,000 each.

? ? ?

(1) How is the new Congress divided on the prohibition question? —*Letters to the Editor*

(2) What is the purpose of "The Gleam"? —*Educational Page*

(3) How did a dish of beef stew show up a man? —*Sundial*

(4) What are the three thrills in a dollar? —*Press of the World*

(5) How much does G. B. Shaw want for a new movie scenario? —*What They Are Saying*

(6) How much a day does America spend for electricity? —*Editorial Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall Auditorium, 8.

Address on "The League of Nations Today," by Prof. Gilbert Murray, auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, University Club, Trinity Place, dinner, 7.

Meeting of the League of Neighbors, discussion, "Your German Neighbors," Bromfield Inn Restaurant, 7.

Public address, "Education and National Leadership in the American Revolution," by Marcus W. Jernegan, professor of history, University of Chicago, auspices of Graduate Education Club, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 8.

Travel lecture, "Naples and Its Riviera," by E. M. Newman, Symphony Hall, this evening and tomorrow afternoon.

Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conducting, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Music

Paine Hall—Elshuco Trio, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Boston Opera House—Harry Lauder, 8:20.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:20.
Repertory—"Arms and the Man," 8:20.
Shubert—"Lady Fair," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"This Woman Business," 8:20.
Copley—"No. 17," 8:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Prints by American artists.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Arthur P. Spear, Albert Felix Schmitt.
Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; water colors by Karoly Fulop.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Paintings by Clifford Ashley; paintings by Dutch artists; etchings by Ziegler and Thorm.
Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent; water colors and etchings by Martin Hardie.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Alexander Rosenfield.
City Club—Water colors by various artists.
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 3:30. Admission free.
Grace Horne's—Water colors by John Whorf.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Address, "Women and Children Under Soviet Rule," by Mme. Pierre Ponafidine of Petrograd, Twentieth Century Club luncheon, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Meeting of Tufts College Teachers' Association, address by Prof. Gilbert Murray, Tufts College, 9:50.

Outing of the Brookline Bird Club, Devereux Beach and Marblehead Neck, North Station, 1:20.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces a Free Lecture on

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder tonight; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sautrday; colder tonight; fresh northwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy; colder tonight and Saturday; probably rain in eastern Maine tonight; fresh to strong shifting winds becoming westerly and diminishing this afternoon or tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	30
Atlantic City	42	Montreal	36
Boston	53	Nantucket	56
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	40
Calgary	4	New York	46
Charleston	40	Philadelphia	42
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	24	Portland, Ore.	40
Eastport	42	San Francisco	58
Galveston	56	St. Louis	24
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	20
Jacksonville	38	Seattle	40
Kansas City	22	Tampa	46
Los Angeles	62	Washington	36

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:59 p. m.; Saturday, 11:13 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

Hon. Henry Morgenthau
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RADIO WARNING VOICED BY SECRETARY HOOVER

Delay in Control by Law Brings Serious Interference in Many Sections

"RAY OF HOPE" SEEN BY RADIO COMMITTEE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The longer radio legislation is delayed, the more confused will the situation become as new stations are constructed and changes made in assigned wavelengths, warned Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who has just returned from a five weeks' trip through the West.

There is no doubt that "chaos" has already arrived, as was forecast when radio control by the Department of Commerce was broken down by the Chicago court decision in the Zenith case, Mr. Hoover believes. Particularly in the Middle West, radio audiences are troubled by "interference" caused by shifts in wave lengths, construction of new stations and general confusion in the arrangement of broadcasting programs.

Including new stations and changes in wavelengths there have been about 150 important changes in the radio situation since control by the Department of Commerce broke down, Mr. Hoover stated. The first step in bringing order out of this situation, when Congress finally acts upon pending radio legislation, will be the necessary "weeding out," of surplus radiocasting stations.

Wants 115 Discontinued

Among the 615 stations now operating about 115 should be discontinued to insure orderly broadcasting and the maximum of service to the public, he explained. Whether the Secretary of Commerce or an independent commission is finally set up as the source of radio control, a determination of what stations are operating "in the public interest" must be made.

Mr. Hoover believes that the recent decision of the Chicago court in the case of WGN vs. WGES granting an injunction to prevent interference, will lead to immediate court action in a number of interference cases. The National Radio Co-ordinating Committee, which has established headquarters in Washington and is said to represent radio broadcasters and manufacturers, sees in this decision "a ray of hope."

"Confirmation of the Chicago decision in other state courts will do much to check the invastions of ether channels which are being planned by more than 70 stations now under construction," it was stated by the committee.

Favors Federal Control

The Department of Commerce has no authority to prevent construction of new broadcasting stations, and infringement of wavelengths used by existing stations is expected still further to complicate the present situation, according to officials.

Explaining its stand on radio legislation, the National Radio Coordinating Committee said:

"Radio legislation which will establish federal control over broadcasting is highly essential. If it is impossible to secure the enactment of permanent legislation in the immediate future Congress should pass an emergency measure which will prevent further confusion in the ether.

Standpoint of Service

"In the enactment of legislation it is the recommendation of the committee that whatever authority is placed over broadcasting should be required to make determination of who shall broadcast by giving consideration to the length of time stations have operated; the character of service rendered by them, and the requirements of their states and communities for radio service. This is not intended in any way to establish a vested right as against the United States but asserts that there is a distinction between vested rights and the rights of individuals against each other.

"The co-ordinating committee of the radio industry is not taking the part of proponents of either bill, but is insistent that the bills be regarded from the standpoint of public service."

MOTORSHIP BEATS AUSTRALIAN RECORD

Orestes, With Wool Cargo, Clips Off Two Days

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—A race reminiscent of the days of the famous old sailing clippers Cutty Sark, Thermopylae, Lightning and Flying Cloud, has just been concluded with the arrival in London of the motor-ship Orestes with the first of the season's wool clip from Australia. The early wool clip commands high prices and the Orestes made such good passage that her wool will be in the factories before the other ships reach England.

The good ship Cutty Sark once beat a steamship in a race home from Melbourne with the wool clip, but the record passage from Australia to England under canvas, 62 days stands to the credit of the Thermopylae in 1869. Nowadays the journey generally takes 36 days under steam, but the motor-ship Orestes has beaten this by two days. She intends to return to Australia immediately to obtain a second cargo of wool before the year and the annual wool season come to a simultaneous end.

POST FOR DR. HADLEY

At a meeting in Boston of the directors of Engineers Public Service Company, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, Beekman Winthrop of Robert Winthrop & Co., and Andrew Sletzer Jr. of W. & A. Sletzer & Co. were elected to the board, thus filling the vacancy left by C. Chauncey Stillman and increasing the board membership from 13 to 15.

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BROADWAY RICH WITH HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

diers of the highways—"the Broadway squad."

Cramped in places, seems Broadway, a chasm among cloud piercing structures—all descendants of that steel framed fabric, until lately standing at 50 Broadway, the parent of skyscrapers in the East. From a four and five story street, Broadway, with its skyline of eerie beauty seen afar, has grown to a fifty-layered thoroughfare. From the Battery looms its buildings of many towered Camelot, while to mid-Manhattan it casts a loftier silhouette against the blue.

And in Broadway, flourish all the arts—the temples of all muses. Its playhouses of old, about the City Hall have gone, but scores on scores of theaters which make up that empyrean where gleam stars of stage and screen—which men called Broadway. Here in Broadway stands the Metropolitan Opera House, citadel of musical genius and social grace.

Below Union Square at set of sun, Broadway retires to rest, while above, in the "Shining Forties," it arises amid millions of electric fires and in the hues of Iris, which bedeck signs and beacons aglow with the imprisoned sunbeams made to serve the night.

Such is the street of light with its hotels and its restaurants, with its gayety. In providing the so-called luxuries of life, Broadway has always been Broadway—since Charles Dickens marveled at the sumptuous fare of the City Hotel; since Delmonico began at old Stevens House.

But this Broadway, prosperous and materialistic even, if you will, has also its deeper and its cultural side. Along it one sees the statues of Washington and Lincoln and Lafayette, who in their day passed over its storied stones. In its upper reaches are great universities, schools, fanes of learning; museums filled with the lore of early America.

Here in Broadway are great churches and mighty buildings housing many activities, for here is a street—which is all things to all men—Broadway!

B. U. CHINESE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers of the Chinese Club of Boston University have been chosen for the current year. Jennie Hsu of Tientsin, a student in the graduate school, is president; Jawhatt Wang of Foochow, school of education student, vice-president; Whitter Ching of Canton, College of Business Administration, is secretary; Peter Kiang, of Nanking, school of theology matriculant, treasurer.

At the school of religious education and social service, the junior class has elected to its junior play committee Helen Park of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Davis of Scranton, Pa.; Ruth Doggett of Newtonville, Byron Flory of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Christine Burdick of Jewett City, Conn.

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REICH CONTROL IS UP TO LEAGUE

Council to Interpret Article of Versailles Treaty—Germany's Thesis

By Wireless

PARIS, Nov. 19—The interpretation of article 213 of the Versailles Treaty must be decided by the Council of the League of Nations. Before the final settlement of the problem of German disarmament and its control, it is necessary to know the conditions of surveillance permitted by the treaty. The treaty says that Germany undertakes to allow all the investigations that the Council of the League by a majority vote, demands.

The text would appear to mean that only occasional and specially-ordered inquiries, presumably justified by obvious breaches are contemplated. Such is the German thesis. Before it can be fully accepted, the council must proclaim the method which it intends to pursue. It is pointed out that although the League organization for German surveillance is completed, it does not necessarily follow that the existing interallied commission will be immediately suppressed. The latter may continue to fulfill its mission for a few months until Germany has given unquestionable satisfaction.

There is nothing to prevent the two organizations existing simultaneously, though the League body will not become active until the formal declaration that the allies abandon control of Germany. It is sometimes forgotten that the general plan of an international surveillance was drawn up by the Council two years ago and with the reservations accepted by Germany, while a special commission was constituted under the presidency of General Desticker, chief of Marshal Foch's headquarters staff.

WOMEN HEAR JURY DUTY TALK

Samuel H. Wragg, member of the Massachusetts Legislature, spoke on "Jury Duty for Women" at a legislative meeting of the twelfth district, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held yesterday in Needham Theater, Needham. "Obedience to Law and Law Enforcement" was the subject of a brief address by Chester A York, former Assistant Attorney-General, who brought greetings from Governor Fuller. A short debate on jury duty for women was given, with Frank Porter taking the affirmative and Mrs. Frank C. Scanlon the negative.

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BRITISH COAL STRIKE LOSS 'ABOUT £400,000,000

Such Is Estimate of Government Experts—Nearly All Industries Affected

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—The end of the British coal stoppage is rapidly approaching and all who are concerned in the country's future welfare are reflecting on the calamitous effects of the industrial conflict. Estimates of the loss caused by the struggle must necessarily be approximate, but there is little reason to doubt that the total figure cannot be far short of the £400,000,000 suggested by Government experts.

Nearly all manufacturing industries have been affected. The majority of the iron works have been completely shut down. The steel works are operating on short time. Shipbuilding and many other industries are partly held up for lack of material. More than 1,000,000 mine workers were idle for the first four months of the stoppage, and nearly 800,000 for the whole period of 28 weeks. In addition, about 25,000 workers in other trades have been completely unemployed through the whole period and a still larger number are on short time as a direct consequence of the colliery holdup.

Mining Losses Heavy

The mining community has lost £60,000,000 in wages. Few families have escaped the necessity of piling up debts and tradespeople in all mining towns and villages are also heavily involved. The savings of a lifetime have disappeared. Boards of Guardians in mining areas have spent in poor law relief over £6,000,000 more than during the same period last year. Five million pounds have been borrowed, and to repay the capital and interest a large increase in local taxation will be necessary.

Already in the chief industrial centers the burden was handicapping those industries in which large works were heavily assessed for local rates, especially iron, steel and shipbuilding, but this burden is now to be much heavier and will help to retard recovery. Two million of the population are now living on poor law relief, and in one mining area half of the inhabitants are paupers.

All this indicates how serious the loss of production and revenues must have been in trades and occupations connected with the manufacture and distribution of necessaries.

Union Membership Drops

Communists and Labor extremists who are akin to them rejoice at the damage inflicted on capitalist organizations. Their agitations are directed to this end, as they hold that the ruin of the capitalist state and a general collapse must come before a new state can be built. They appear to be indifferent to the immense human suffering involved in this process, even if they could succeed in destroying the existing order and reconstruct on its ruins.

Saner Labor leaders and workers are, however, contemplating ruefully the disastrous effect of the conflict on the whole trade union movement. There has been a heavy loss in membership, and the reserve funds accumulated laboriously by thrift and sacrifice on the part of millions of workers have been depleted in half a year.

There was a great element of truth in the statement of J. H. Thomas recently that his work of building up unionism had been destroyed. The National Union of Railwaymen was the richest labor organization in Great Britain. It possessed £2,000,000, but to meet the general strike costs and subsequent unemployment benefit all liquid funds have gone, and the rest of the assets represented by buildings and securities are now mortgaged at a heavy interest cost.

Will Take Years to Recover

Unions of rail clerks and locomotive men, of iron and steel workers, engineers of all classes, transport workers and big unions of unskilled or semi-skilled workers are more or less in a similar plight. Published figures of the expenditure and debts of these unions are unreliable, as reticence is maintained, but the aggregate losses must amount to several millions. This is specially serious for unions of general workers and laborers whose contributions are rarely more than 6d. per week, and it will take years to recover the pre-stoppage financial position. All the miners' unions were insolvent within two or three weeks of the beginning of the stoppage.

The full effect of the conflict on the country's general export and import trade will not be felt for several months. In coal exports alone the loss of revenue amounts to about £30,000,000, and it is doubtful if the total loss of foreign trade of all kinds will be less than £100,000,000. The prospect for the national Treasury is, therefore, very gloomy and Winston Churchill's anxiety as Chancellor of the Exchequer is not concealed. Increased taxation is regarded as inevitable, and this in itself will retard recovery in the coming year.

Men Are Reflecting

The possibility of recovery is not ruled out, however, if the will can be created to prevent a continuance of destructive industrial strife. Men are reflecting not only on the conflict just ending, but on the constant successions of disputes since the end of the war.

During the period 1919-1925 inclusive, that is apart altogether from this year's conflicts, the loss of working time owing to disputes reached the colossal equivalent of 194,000,000 individual working days, and of this total 179,000,000 were lost in strikes or lockouts in mining, building, textile and metal trades. The loss of time in this year's coal stoppage is estimated at the equivalent of 137,000,000 individual working days.

The folly of the fighting method is shown by the fact that about half the disputes were settled by a compromise, and that where one side or the other was defeated the chief result was to bring about a desire for future retaliation, this effect being especialy noticeable in the coal industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that the best men on both sides wish to see the end of this ruinous, futile, internecine strife.

Cabinet's Attitude Stiffens

Meanwhile the Government has stiffened its attitude in consequence of the coal miners' rejection of its peace proposals. The Cabinet, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, had prepared two alternative forms of proclamation for issue tomorrow to renew the emergency regulations. One which would have continued only such special powers as are necessary to enable the Government to control coal distribution and lighting was to have been used if peace had been secured. The other which is now to be employed retains not only those powers, but also far more extensive ones, which give the Government practically unlimited authority for maintaining public order.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, referring in the House of Commons last night to these powers and the use which has been made of them to forbid Communist meetings in the coal fields said that if a settlement were reached he hoped not only this particular ban but all other reactions would be quickly removed.

"Atmosphere of Peace"

Another and happier reaction of the miners' vote is to be seen in the movement with which the names of such moderate leaders as James H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald, J. R. Clynes, Philip Snowden, Arthur Pugh and Miss Margaret Bondfield are associated for creating an atmosphere of peace in the industry generally and providing improved machinery for conciliation.

Referring to this movement, Mr. Clynes says: "Some of us have felt for a long time that industrial peace is desirable not only for the material benefit that it would bring the worker, but also because it would clear the air favorably for political progress by the Labor Party."

The nature of the movement is also shown by the congratulations which Mr. MacDonald has sent to George A. Spencer, the miners' leader at Nottingham, who has arranged friendly negotiations with the mine owners in that district, where a local settlement is pending. William A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, refers to the new movement in a report published today, where he says: "At no period in its history has the trade-union movement had so great a chance for taking stock as at present."

HIGH ALTITUDE BLIMPS MADE TO GUARD CITIES

AKRON, O. (AP)—High altitude balloons, designed for the defense of cities from airplane attacks, are being manufactured here for the United States Army Air Corps. Three of the balloons, each with a 6000 cubic foot capacity, the first of their kind to be built in the United States, have been shipped to Fortress Monroe, Va., for experimental purposes.

The new type gas bags, called barrage balloons, capable of reaching a height of three miles, are to be attached to the ground by steel cables. Under the defense scheme the balloons would be sent aloft in such numbers as to form a circle around and above the beleaguered city and make it hazardous for enemy aircraft to approach the city.

Seedless Oranges—If you give good, you get good. Anyway, the first Presbyterian missionary to Bahia, Brazil, sent slips of seedless orange (native there) back to California in 1870. They were the beginning of one of California's great industries.

GENEVA AGENDA NOW DRAWN UP

Economic Conference to Assemble in May, 1927—Many Important Problems

By Wireless

GENEVA, Nov. 19—The Economic Conference should meet on May 4, 1927, in the opinion of the preparatory committee of the International Economic Conference whose draft report containing the proposed agenda of the conference is now issued. This agenda has been framed with the object of concentrating attention on questions, the discussion of which, it is hoped, will produce practical results. A general debate on world economic problems will also be encouraged, since there is no idea of tying the governments concerned down to a cut and dried program.

Financial questions are not in a water-tight compartment, as urged by the financial experts but are to be considered in general relation to economic problems. Nor is the question of emigration as an outlet for the surplus population of Europe to receive special prominence as desired by certain nations. According to a report, the most important questions to be discussed are improvements in Europe and its effect on industry, the instability of exchanges, purchasing power inadequacy, the high cost of capital resulting from insufficient savings, the difficulties caused by increased industrial equipment, the insufficiency and irregularity of demand, in other words the problem of adapting supply to demand.

Of European Interest

In this connection the report of the International Chamber of Commerce and the industrial agreements are regarded of special importance. Many of these questions are primarily of European interest, but the preparatory committee insists that the salient points of the agenda have international importance, particularly the first section dealing with the freedom of commerce and the obstacles to trade and commerce caused by tariffs, commercial treaties, import and export prohibitions, limitations and regulations of commerce, monopolies, unequal treatment of foreigners and the varying levels of export and import tariffs.

The agenda also directs attention to the importance of direct and indirect subsidies, of dumping and anti-dumping legislation, discrimination, conditions of transport and the sale of foreign goods. Of more particular interest to Europe alone is Section 2 of the agenda, dealing with the difficulties and conditions of the principal industries and possible remedies that should be applied such as better organization and industrial agreements, while it is proposed that the consumers' and workers' viewpoints as well as the manufacturers should be considered.

International Co-operation

Section 3 of the agenda deals with agriculture and the possibilities of international co-operation for the better organization and distribution of products. It is considered surprising in this connection that more has not been said about free access to and the marketing of raw materials, than the mere allusion to prices and the free movement of products.

But the American experts are expected to raise this question at the international conference, while the Germans, not possessing colonies to supply them with raw materials, are deeply interested in obtaining tropical produce on the same terms as the other countries with colonial territory. The committee also suggests that the Council of the League of Nations invite the governments to prepare printed statements for circulation through the Secretariat of the League before the conference, to shorten and render more valuable the discussions on the general questions raised.

CHILEAN CABINET AGREES TO RESIGN

Senor Ibanez Says Communism Must Be Combated

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The militarists have won their point, the Cabinet, acting on the "suggestion" of Minister of War Ibanez, having agreed to resign.

It was not a complete victory for the Minister of War, however, because the other ministers refused to give up their portfolios unless he did likewise. This he finally decided to do, although with the support of the army it is considered likely that he will hold the balance of power, either directly or indirectly, in a new Cabinet.

All the ministers except Señor Ibanez signed a joint resignation and presented it to President Figueroa-Lorrain. Señor Ibanez signed a separate one.

It is reported that Anibal Letelier, former Minister of Instruction, will endeavor to form a new Cabinet. Señor Ibanez recommended the formation of a new Cabinet to check Communistic propaganda in Chile. He said the troops were dissatisfied with existing conditions and that propaganda had been distributed among them.

SAFETY COUNCIL PLANS FOR $200,000 IN BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The National Safety Council here has announced it proposes to increase its annual budget to $200,000. Community surveys, such as are now being made in a few cities, are to be made in hundreds of cities. These surveys cover such details as street markings, methods of protecting school children against traffic hazards, traffic signals, and other features of traffic control.

FOREST BUREAU GIVEN APPROVAL

Question to Be Discussed at British Empire Conference in Australia

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—The Imperial Conferences has approved in theory the proposal to constitute a British Empire forestry bureau and has referred the question of working out the details to the Empire Forestry Conference which is to meet in Australia in 1928. Invitation to a similar conference in South Africa in 1933 has been accepted by the Dominion premiers. In the meanwhile it is hoped to co-ordinate the state forestry development and afforestation with the schemes for empire settlement.

The object of the new bureau is the conservation of timber resources in the British Empire, including overseas dominions. Its effect upon the wood-pulp interests in Canada and elsewhere will be watched with interest by American newspaper publishers, who are the largest consumers of that commodity.

The Imperial Conference, with the exception of Canada, has also notified the acceptance "in principle" of the thesis laid down by the Imperial Economic Conference in 1923 that the governments of any part of the Empire engaging in trade operations outside their own territory shall be liable to taxation on the same scale as a private individual or firm. In most parts of the Empire, it is stated, legislation either has been or will shortly be enacted to give effect to this attitude, and foreign governments will be approached "with a view to the acceptance of the principle."

As regards taxation levied on the profits of nonresident traders there was general, though not complete, agreement that only the "merchanting" profits rising from the activities in the country of sale (i. e., abroad) should be liable to taxation in that country, and that the "manufacturing" or "producing" profit be taxed only at home.

This view was not shared by India, while the representatives of Canada and Australia pointed out that they could not speak for or bind the provincial or state governments.

A survey of world production and consumption and of imports and exports in those trades having particular interest for the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations was recommended by the conference as well as an international statistical conference to try to bring some measure of standardization into the official trade figures. The Imperial Conference is now rapidly approaching the end of its labors, and it is hoped to hold the final meeting on next Tuesday.

HISTORIC GEM TO BE AUCTIONED

Famous Diamond "Golden Dawn" to Be Sold in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—Jewelers, gem experts, and connoisseurs are looking forward with interest to the auction sale at Christie's on Dec. 1, of a remarkable diamond known to the trade as the "Golden Dawn." The stone weighs 63½ carats and reflects a rich yellow glow. The late Professor Crookes said that the gem was "the most beautiful colored stone he had seen."

It was found by Capt. C. R. Lucas in South Africa, in 1913, and originally weighed 152 carats. After cutting in Antwerp it was recognized that the stone was one of the world's finest gems and a price of £30,000 to £40,000 was expected. The war coming on made the sale difficult and since the Armistice various contingencies have prevented the sale. It is still the property of Capt. Lucas, its original owner, who served throughout the war in the British forces in South Africa and western Europe.

Homemaking, Then Politics Seattle Woman Mayor Urges

Rearing of Family Develops Admirable Qualities for Public Service, as Official or Citizen, Mrs. Landes Tells Illinois Voters' League

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—The mature woman who has reared her family should not spend her leisure in idleness, but she should make an effort to serve her government in some public office or other way, declared Mrs. Bertha Landes, Mayor of Seattle, Wash., who addressed the sixth annual convention of the Illinois League of Women Voters here. Seattle is said to be the largest city in the world with a woman mayor.

Mrs. Landes, however, emphasized that she knows of no "job" which compares in importance with that of the home-maker, and she said she would not trade her record as a home-maker for a career as "mayor of 50 cities." She said that she believes that in their home duties women are fitted to become public officials, and that a mother who has been alert for the innumerable unexpected things that confront her in rearing children has by that experience had an admirable training and developed a poise for public life.

Training in Home

A mother is better qualified and more richly endowed with strong, wise judgment for public office than is a woman who has not been a home-maker, she said. But the greatest asset that can help a woman in public life is good sound common-sense and a sense of humor, which will carry her through, according to this woman who recently was elected chief executive of a city of 400,000 having 294 precincts spread over 96 square miles.

The woman in public life must early learn to endure insults and smile the while, she must stand for education for better citizenship, she must have a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs under her direction, and she must stand for law enforcement, continued Mrs. Landes. If the woman official does not follow this policy she will not last long as an official, Mrs. Landes declared.

In Seattle the prohibition law has shown increased signs of enforcement since Mrs. Landes became mayor; the city is considerably cleaner; business is going along about the same as it is prospering in other large cities of this Nation, and there has been no attempt to create unpleasant situations for the mayor, nor to annoy or distress her, she reported.

Education for Citizenship

Education for better citizenship is greatly needed, Mrs. Landes pointed out, and this should begin in the cradle, she advised. Education for citizenship in the home is the same training that should be given to any children to establish a harmonious home. Children should realize that the honor of the home depends on their own individual effort, and that in the same way national honor depends upon individual acts of the citizens.

A child should be taught that the honor of the school depends upon his conduct and there should be intensive citizenship training in all the schools of the land. There should be self-government in schools, so that the children will early learn how the adult citizenry is governed, she suggested.

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NEED FOR HIGHER SALARIES AT YALE SAID TO BE ACUTE

Dr. Angell Says Failure of Proposed $20,000,00 Endowment Will Mean Yale Will Have to Drop From Front Rank Among Universities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (Special)—Yale University announced last night that its proposed $20,000,000 endowment will have only one duty: to provide the income which will at last permit Yale to raise professors' salaries to a more adequate level, and in other ways to better the inner facilities of the university, intangible perhaps but more vital to the real life of the institution than any building, however imposing and fine.

There is acute need for the reconstruction of salaries according to Dr. James R. Angell, so acute that to fail in the drive which alone will make better salaries possible would mean that Yale would have to drop out of the front rank among universities.

In a campaign statement sent to the 30,000 alumni of the university, the situation at Yale is described as serious. "Some teachers have already been lost, coaxed elsewhere by the very important consideration of a salary more in keeping with their needs and their recognized worth," the statement says. "In obtaining new teachers to replace these men, the keen competition of the fast developing, eager universities of the South and West has presented a difdifficult problem."

This keen competition is expected to grow sharper, for many important universities are now raising funds for improvement of one kind or another, Dr. Angell declares in the pamphlet.

"Harvard has recently raised $25,000,000," he says, "and is reported about to seek several millions more. Princeton is in process of raising $20,000,000, Johns Hopkins is asking for $50,000,000, and Pennsylvania for $45,000,000, while many other universities which could be named have in the last few years successfully sought millions more."

For Yale to keep in the van of universities, Yale too must succeed in raising money, especially since the need springs from the teaching staff. If Yale were not to be able to give more money to her professors, it would, according to Dr. Angell, "inevitably and justly sink to a secondary position, with honor and respect for its ancient accomplishments, but no longer to be reckoned among the unchallenged leaders."

Although conditions vary somewhat in each of these departments the general situation in regard to salaries is illustrated in the statement by the typical department of economists, sociology, and government.

The average salary for full time professors in that department now is $6500; the average for assistant professors in $3166, and the average for instructors is $2100.

After the endowment drive is done and the $20,000,000 raised the plans of this department call for increasing salaries until the average of full professors is $7070, for assistant professors $3313, and for instructors, $2270.

WARNS DRIVERS GOING TO GAME

Motor Registrar Purposes to Guard Public Against Reckless Operators

"Motorcycle police on the roads of both Massachusetts and Connecticut will be on hand to pick up any flagrant violators of the law."

This is the warning which Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today gave to motorists who will be driving to the Harvard-Yale game tomorrow.

"Operators are particularly cautioned against high speed, cutting out of line and cutting in, taking corners and curves too fast, and not keeping on the right side of the road," he added. "There are also the necessary preliminary precautions: A careful test of brakes and lights to see that they are working properly, and an early start to avoid the feeling of being in a hurry.

"Other points which I urge our Massachusetts operators to remember are these: Courteously observe the special traffic regulations made for the day by the Connecticut authorities. Watch your signs and signals. Above all, don't try to pass others on a curve or when approaching the top of a hill. Drive not too fast, not too slow. A reasonable, steady speed is the best assurance of early arrival at the game and safe arrival home."

In view of the large number of requests for road conditions and best routes between Boston and New Haven for the Harvard-Yale game, the touring bureau of the National Automobile Association has issued the following bulletin:

"There are three routes which are generally used between Boston and New Haven, one by way of Worcester, Springfield and Hartford to New Haven. The pole markings on this route are No. 20 to Springfield and No. 5 from Springfield to New Haven. Those who wish to avoid the traffic congestion in Springfield can turn left four miles of North Wilbraham over route No. 5A and strike No. 5 route just north of Longmeadow. This route is free from detours in Massachusetts except for one way traffic on Main Street, East Brookfield. In Connecticut traffic is detoured around a bridge at East Windsor.

"The second route is via Providence, Westerly and New London to New Haven. This is over route No. 1 to the junction of Elm Street and Wood Avenue, Providence, thence over No. 1A to Westerly, R. I., and No. 1 again to New Haven. Good time can be made over this road, a new road between Providence and Westerly having just been completed this past summer. There are three detours on this road, none of which are serious. In Dedham, Mass., on Ames Street there is a bridge under construction which necessitates a detour of about one-half mile. At East Lyme, Conn., the Golden Spur Bridge is under construction. Detour posted. At Old Saybrook there is one-way traffic for one-half a mile.

"The third route is via Providence, Danielson and Hartford to New Haven. This is over route No. 1 to Providence, No. 6 to Hartford and No. 5 to New Haven. Of course this is subject to the detour at Dedham, Mass., and also a short detour at Manchester, Conn."

Y.M.C.A. TO GIVE DINNER ON THANKSGIVING DAY

A Thanksgiving Day dinner for the benefit of men away from home on the holiday has been arranged by the dormitory group of young men at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., but not to be limited to the dormitory, and every effort will be made to provide Thanksgiving Day cheer to as many men as possible. There will be music, songs, other entertainment features, and probably motion pictures.

The boys' division of the Y. M. C. A. will co-operate in furnishing boys to accompany the men, it being planned to have a boy present as the guest of each man. The committee in charge consists of Charles Butler, Ernest Bourgeois, Harold D. Smith, Clarence C. Beasley, William A. MacCormick, R. Gfroerer and A. C. Quintal.

MUSIC

Betty Gray

Betty Gray, contralto, sang at Jordan Hall last evening. Her accompanist was Inez Day. Miss Gray's program avoided any too conventional routes. Of the Italian songs with which she began only one was well known. An aria from Rossini's "Tancredi" and the smoothly melodious "Tu fai la superbetta" by Fesch were interesting in content and in historical association. But "O Salutaris Hostia" from Rossinni's Messe Solennelle, which is more an opera than a mass, seemed out of place in the concert hall. Fesch's song was sung with a certain light grace which added to its attractiveness.

Instead of the customary German lieder, Miss Gray chose a single song, Liszt's "The Lorelei." Whether this substitution was altogether satisfactory is an open question, for several times the music seemed to be laboring under an uneasy burden. To set music to so popular a poem as "The Lorelei" and to have the new version original and attractive is a problem for any composer. But Liszt persisted with the work. The music he produced was not an unequivocal success. There are moments of maudlinism, other moments of poorly sustained interest. But he faced a real handicap in presenting for popular approval music based on such familiar lines, which had for many years worn an accustomed musical dress. Miss Gray's singing was by no means at its best in this song of Liszt's.

French works drew from the singer her finest efforts. Chabrier's "Les Cigales," Debussy's limpid "La Flute de Pan" and Dupont's humorous "Song of the three filberts" were all sung with comparative ease and a real fluency. Enunciation was clearer than in any other language, singable Italian not excepted.

Several times, Miss Gray pressed her voice and made unattractive tones which had promised better outcome at the start. As a result of this occasional incorrect method she lost pitch and pungency of tonal color. But she lights her work with a pleasant individuality that makes many of her listeners forget technicalities.

Nichols—Hunter

Hester Nichols and Albert Hunter gave a recital of music for two pianos at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Out of the comparatively limited resources of this kind of musical literature, they arranged a program which was well balanced and attractive. But the intrinsic worth of the music they chose is not beyond question.

Sinding, Arensky and Grieg furnished the players with music originally written for paired pianos. A series of variations, listed as Op. 2, was the contribution of the Norwegian Sinding. His more illustrious countryman, Grieg, provided a long-winded "Romanze," Op. 51. Arensky, the romanticizing Russian, had been for many years a consistent devotee of music for two pianos. Miss Nichols and Mr. Hunter found a Waltz and a Nocturne from the third of his trio of suites (Op. 23), and a Polonaise from still another suite well suited to their needs. Transcriptions rounded out the final group of their program.

The precision of ensemble which must be a concomitant of all music for two pianos has been only partially realized by Miss Nichols and Mr. Hunter. Whether their work together is not of very long standing or whether a new and untried company of listeners yesterday caused them undue perturbation is not easily determined at a first hearing. But whatever the cause, their performance lacked the finish which is the sole raison d'être of music such as they played. Beyond this defect, there was the fact that much of their music displayed no great structural vitality. But this is easily accounted for when one considers the paucity of music in this field.

Performers attempting in public work such as that of Miss Nichols and Mr. Hunter are sufficiently uncommon to make their appearances desirable. But the importance of a high standard of playing and a thorough preservation of musical quality is even greater to two players than it is to a single pianist. C. S. S.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

A French astronomer and a Scottish chemist, contemporaries in the fields of natural science in the latter eighteenth century, are the subjects of today's sketches. Their names, Lalande and Black, appear on the Boston Public Library. A quality common to the two men was an extreme interest not only in discovery, but also in the work of formulating their writings and lectures so carefully and clearly as to pass on their learning with interest and accuracy to students and laymen. Both filled professorships for long terms of years.

LALANDE (La-lond'), de, Joseph J. L., was the writer of a great "Treatise on Astronomy" which he published in 1764, bringing together in an extensive summary the theory and the practical aspects of this natural science up to his time. He acquired an interest in astronomy when, as an earnest young student at Lyons, he saw the great eclipse of July, 1748.

When his parents later sent him to Paris to study law, he attended also the lectures of Messier and Lemonnier on astronomy, soon becoming their favorite pupil. The Academy of Sciences chose him at the age of 19 to be sent to Berlin to make important observations, and upon his return approved his work and made him a member of the academy.

He next ascertained the diameter of the moon, and then began to work on a theory of the planets. Following this he assisted in making computations of the effect of the return of Halley's comet about 1759 upon the movements of the planets. He wrote many articles for learned publications and for a time edited one. Succeeding Delisle as professor of astronomy in the College of France, he fulfilled the duties of that position with great zeal for 46 years. As a professor and a writer he did more than any other astronomer of his time to stimulate widespread interest and study in this subject.

BLACK, Joseph, was the discoverer of what the chemists term the theory of "latent heat"—that is, the definite degree of heat-giving property which a chemical compound is supposed to possess by reason of its natural composition. Until his time, natural philosophers thought this heat or "fire" to be something like a chemical element itself, and they called it "phlogiston."

Black reached his conclusions from experiments which he made with various alkaline earths such as lime and magnesia, transforming them by heat from mild alkalies (carbonates) into caustic alkalies (oxides). Black showed that this change was accompanied by a loss in weight and that the alkali gave off a gas in the process which he named "fixed air," which has since acquired the name of carbonic acid gas. His thesis on the chemical part of these experiments he submitted for his doctor's degree at Edinburgh in 1754, and some five years later he evolved from them his theory on the thermal changes involved.

By other experiments in following years he showed that different materials have different heats which remain constant with any particular material. He was appointed to the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh University in 1766 and devoted some 30 years to these professorial duties, elaborating his lectures with the utmost care.

JEWS RAISE $75,000 FOR PALESTINE FUND

Subscriptions of approximately $75,000 toward Boston's quota of $300,000 in the United Palestine Appeal were announced at a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce last night, which was attended by more than 800 Jews of Greater Boston. The meeting was part of a movement for the raising of $7,500,000 in America for the reconstruction and colonization of Palestine.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London, president of the World Zionist organization, was the guest of honor, and in an address urged that the Jews of the world should provide for the colonization of 25,000 of their kinsmen in Palestine every year. David A. Lourie, judge of the Superior Court, acted as chairman. Jacob Rabinovitz will direct the Palestine Appeal campaign in Boston, it was announced. Subscriptions ranging from $100 to $5000 were made by practically all of those present.

WILL SELECT LANDING FIELDS

Plans are being made for the selection of 125 airplane landing fields in New England for use of the air forces which will participate in the proposed army maneuvers next year, it was revealed upon the arrival in Boston yesterday of Col. Benjamin D. Foulois, commander of the air forces at Mitchel Field, Long Island. Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, First Corps Area commander, has gone down the coast to confer with Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, aboard his flagship Seattle concerning naval co-operation in the maneuvers.

DORCHESTER EXTENSION WORK IS MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

Section Three From Geneva Avenue to Peabody Square Expected to Be Ready Next July—Grade Crossings to Be Eliminated

Work on the Dorchester Rapid Transit Extension is progressing rapidly today, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Department of Boston, who expects to witness the completion of Section 3, from just south of Geneva Avenue to Peabody Square, Ashmont, about a mile in length, of which about 4000 feet will be covered, by next July. The lowest bid for this section was for $626,550, by the C. & R. Construction Company.

The $10,000,000 extension which will connect Andrew Square with Mattapan when completed, of which Section K already has been finished, will serve thousands of additional Elevated riders when opened to the public and will increase real estate values in Milton, Quincy and outlying sections made more accessible to Boston by this new transportation development.

Tracks which follow the former path of the Shawmut branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be depressed in order to abolish the existing grade crossings at Park Street, Melville Avenue, Mather Street, Center Street and Welles Avenue. This work consists of the construction of a typical subway section of steel and reinforced concrete, and includes a side platform station between Center and Mather Streets.

Items in Contract

Principal items in the contract for construction include the removal of 80,000 cubic yards of earth, 5000 cubic yards of rock, and the installation of 1500 tons of structural steel and rods, with about 17,000 cubic yards of concrete. The maximum bid was for $1,069,400, higher by $442,850 than the one accepted. The existing wooden bridge at the intersection of Dorchester and Talbot Avenues will be rebuilt on wider lines.

Just south of Geneva Avenue, the extension leaves the grade of the former New Haven right of way and descends about 200 feet at a slight decline to Park Street, where it will enter the portal of the covered section. From here to Peabody Square, a distance of 4000 feet, will lie the covered section, thereby eliminating grade crossings. Immediately north of Welles Avenue the tracks will rise until they meet the surface at Peabody Square.

Peabody Square is on about the same elevation as the New Haven's former right of way and the grade of the various streets along this line will be approximately the same as at present. Sidewalks will provide for the care of pipes and conduits at the crossings. The main section will be of reinforced concrete, the walls being 14 inches thick and the inverts a foot thick. The roof will be of panel construction of I beams and reinforced concrete. There will be a new station on the site of the old wooden structure which served New Haven commuters for many years. The platforms will be about 430 feet long.

Work Progresses Swiftly

At Section 3 three steam shovels are at work excavating approximately 1000 cubic yards a day. At this rate, it will take less than two months to finish the excavation. The earth so removed is being taken by motor truck to Codman Street where it will be used in filling in for car shops there.

One marvels at the speed with which the work in this section is progressing. The last train ran over the track of the New Haven on Sept. 15, and today the only trace of the railroad is the gates at the grade crossing. The station has been transformed into a construction engineer's office.

Some water was encountered between Melville Avenue and Center Street. In order to remedy this a well was sunk four feet below the surface of the ground. In the early days, so tradition records, there used to flow a stream underground in this section which is particularly low and it is believed it emptied into the Neponset River not far away. The Center Street garage is located over this supposed stream.

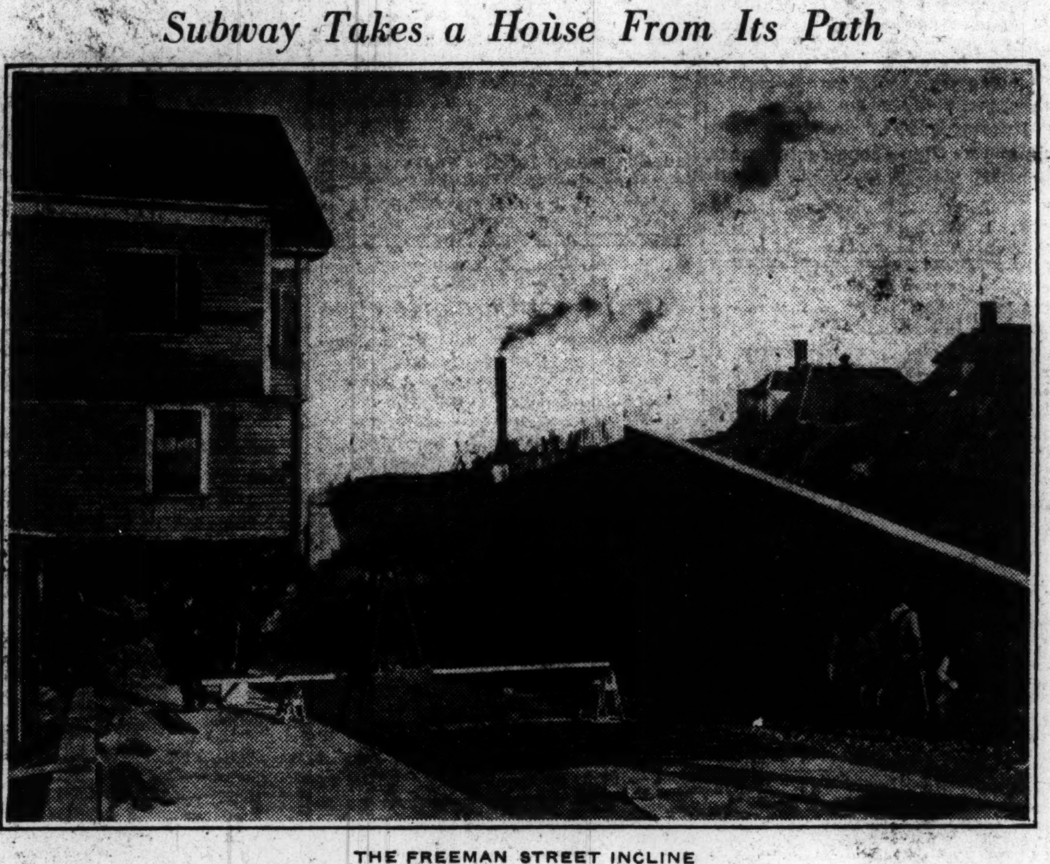
"Underpinning of the garage is progressing at a good rate of speed," declared the engineer, "the eastern wall being carried by I beams and jacks and the work is being pushed day and night." The building has been transferred to its permanent foundation. Excavation for the western stairways of the Shawmut Station is half completed.

There is a steam shovel at Park Street, one at Melville Avenue, and another between Center Street and Welles Avenue. A pump well and emergency exit has been constructed at Welles Avenue. At the northern end of Section 3, work on laying of signal conduits and power conduits is in process, while in some spots manholes and signal bases are being put in place.

The 5.15 No Longer Puffs Out at the Shawmut Station

A NEW LINK IN BOSTON TRANSPORTATION
Showing Part of the Excavation of Section 3 of the Dorchester Subway Extension Now Under Construction. This Shows the Line of the Old Shawmut Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Subway Takes a House From Its Path



THE FREEMAN STREET INCLINE
Another Part of Section 3 of the Dorchester Tunnel Extension Which Uses the Former Right of Way of the Shawmut Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In the Foreground Is Freeman Street Which Has Been Widened for Buses. The House Is Now Being Used as a Construction Engineers' Office But Will Be Razed Later.

CRIMINAL COURT CASES DECLINE

An indication that crime is diminishing in Boston is contained in the annual report made by John P. Manning, Clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Court, to Sanford Bates, state Commissioner of Correction.

The report shows that the number of criminal prosecutions filed in this court during the 12 months from Oct. 1, 1925, to Oct. 1, 1926, decreased 4.3 per cent from the number filed during the preceding 12 months. Indictment and appeals to the number of 6244 were filed, as compared with 6525 the year before.

This decrease in the aggregate took place notwithstanding a gain made in the number of prosecutions for enforcement of the liquor laws and highway laws. Nearly 600 liquor prosecutions were begun during the year in addition to 200 pending at the beginning of the year, and all but approximately 140 of these had been brought to trial on Oct. 1. Defendants were fined in 184 of these cases and were fined and imprisoned in 89 cases. Fifty others were placed on probation.

INCREASE IN WELFARE EXPENSE EXPLAINED BY CITY OVERSEER

Higher Costs of Rent, Food and Clothing, Greater Demand for Mothers' Aid Fund, and Unemployment Among Contributing Factors, Mr. Hecht Says

Constructive relief, increased costs for rent, food and clothing, an average of 150 more dependent cases weekly, nearly doubled allowances for the aged, and greater demands for Mothers Aid funds have combined to make the total expenditures of the Boston Overseers of Public Welfare $2,000,000 for this year, or about $150,000 more than what was expended last year.

These are reasons given by Simon E. Hecht, for six years chairman of the overseers, to Mayor Nichols when the latter reappointed Mr. Hecht as chairman and said he thought it possible that with a single salaried commissioner in charge the department of welfare might give better service than the present unpaid board. While considering reorganization of the public welfare department, the Mayor named Franklin P. Daly and Edwin H. Willey as overseers.

Mr. Hecht and Walter V. McCarthy, the latter secretary of the board, attribute part of the larger expenditures of the department to a falling off in relief work by some private societies as well as the fact that cases from the Soldiers' Relief Department have been cared for when dependents failed to meet that department's regulations.

Way to Self-Support

"Service of the grade the overseers are giving in welfare work accounts for much of the added cost," said Mr. Hecht, who is head of Simon E. Hecht & Co., in the wool trade. "More than support is given today for the thousands of children of the mothers who receive assistance are being trained to become self-supporting citizens.

"The Finance Commission has scrutinized our work on the board and two years ago urged that we increase the scope of activities. The State Department of Charities has approved the relief work we are doing. It has asked us to spend money more freely than we have done. Economy, consistent with adequate relief work, is the standard under which this department is operated."

The chairman said that while he, in the main, favors the idea of an old age pension system, he realizes that should it become state law the cost of relief expenditure in Boston alone would be greatly increased. "The state would probably pay one-third of the total," said Mr. Hecht, "but it would urge us to pay out more than is thought advisable today."

Larger Allowances Granted

Mr. McCarthy explained an added source of expense is the policy of the board to allow larger grants to the aged than formerly. He said that allowances of from $5 to $6 a week are now being made where formerly $3 was the limit.

The department expended last year $692,447.50 for the Mothers' Aid Group. These 1167 mothers had depending upon their care 3069 children, a total of 5306 persons supported in whole by the city. A mother whose husband has passed away, or is incapacitated for work or who has deserted her for a year or more, is entitled to this support.

The estimated expenditure for Mothers' Aid this year is $735,000. In 1921 there were 1391 families so supported or assisted. In 1922 there were 1434; in 1923, the number was 1296, and in 1924 the families numbered 1199.

For dependent aid, that is the groups of the aged, unemployed, those families dependent by reason of intemperance of their supporters, disability, desertion, non-support and other causes, cost the city last year $874,377.89. The estimate for the present year which Mayor Nichols was asked to make good by added appropriations, is for $1,090,000.

Mr. McCarthy said that intemperance in proportion to the total outlay for the dependent aid groups was but 3.5 per cent and that it had shown little or no increase in the last four or five years. Unemployment had a percentage last year of 24.27 while the old age dependents required 39.28 per cent of the total disbursement outside of the Mothers' Aid funds. In the old age group alone the city cared for 1539 individuals last year and for 961 persons out of employment.

OVERSEA TRADE TO BE SURVEYED

Division Chiefs of Department of Commerce to Tour New England

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — To counter the increasing competition abroad of goods which are made and exported from New England, the Department of Commerce is organizing a definite compaign of co-operation with the manufacturers of the six New England states. A delegation of six division chiefs of the Department of Commerce will leave Washington Dec. 1, will hold meetings in all parts of the territory from Rhode Island to Maine, and will arrange to confer with leading business men and trade associations.

According to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the exports of leather products, machinery, textiles and specialty products are among the most important factors of business in the New England states, and the increased development of foreign trade from New England in these commodities constitutes an essential element in insuring the prosperity of the industries devoted to their production and of the whole territory. During the trip the commerce representatives will discuss the problems which confront the separate industries, and the means best adapted to stabilize their business and to develop foreign sales in the face of European competition.

According to the commerce department, the combined exports from the six states amounted to $191,620,493 in 1925, and totaled $46,400,773 in the first three months of 1926. To increase these sales to the point of profit to New England mills, with consequent benefit to the whole of the region, it is said to be essential that full knowledge be had of the most efficient methods of marketing operation, of competitive conditions abroad and of the practices best adapted to strengthen foreign demand for the products produced in New England.

Questions of seasonal demand, efficiency in methods of production and trade, effective cultivation of overseas markets, competitive factors, financial problems and other subjects of first interest to New England's trade will be subjected to discussion in the various cities visited by the group.

The itinerary will take the group to Providence, Dec. 3; Boston, Dec. 4; Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Attleboro, Dec. 6; Portland, Auburn and Lewiston Me., Dec. 7; Boston and Lynn, Mass., Dec. 8; Worcester and Brockton, Dec. 9 and Springfield, Mass., Dec. 10.

Arrangements for the trip will be in charge of Harvey A. Sweetser, manager of the Boston district office of the commerce department. Persons desiring to confer with members of the party during the course of the trip should communicate with Mr. Sweetser, 1801 Custom House, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL DEPOSITS INCREASE

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Students at the Eastern Junior High School are hoping to deposit $15,000 in the school bank during the present school year. Deposits during the first three months of the term will exceed $4000. The banking system has been in operation since January 1922 and the deposits last year totaled $11,351.42.

UTILITIES MEN HOPE TO AID BUS TRAFFIC

Principal Problem for Association Next Year

Solution of the problem of regulating interstate motorbus traffic will be the principal subject of committee work in the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners during the coming year, it is expected by Henry G. Wells, a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities, who has been elected first vice-president of the national association.

Other subjects which the organization will follow with especial interest will be the interstate development of super-power transmission and the valuation of public utilities for ratemaking.

The post to which Mr. Wells was advanced carries with it the chairmanship of the executive committee. During the past year he has been second vice-president of the association, and in the regular course of events will be elected its president next year. Election of officers took place at the annual convention last week in Asheville, N. C. Mr. Wells has served on the Massachusetts Commission since its formation in 1919.

FOGG MUSEUM LECTURE ON CHINESE PAINTING

Laurence Binyon, of the department of Oriental prints and drawings of the British Museum, will give an illustrated lecture at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University on "Chinese Painting," Monday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 4:30. The lecture will be open to the public free of charge.

Mr. Binyon has been connected with the British Museum since 1893 when he entered the department of printed books. In 1895 he was transferred to the department of prints and drawings. In 1912 and again in 1914 he was one of the Lowell Institute lecturers. He is the author of numerous works, among his publications being: "Painting in the Far East," "The Flight of the Dragon," Catalogue of Japanese Woodcuts in the British Museum, "Court Painters of the Grand Mogul."

BAZAAR VISIT LIKENED TO SHOPPING ABROAD

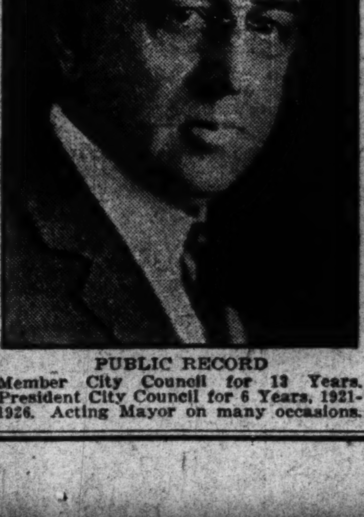
Advantages of shopping abroad without the time or expense of getting there were afforded people of Greater Boston at the bazaar given at the Hotel Vendome today to raise money to be distributed by the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee among approved charitable institutions in Germany.

Dresden china, arts and crafts from Munich, handwoven articles in old Fresian patterns and choice articles from China were to be found on the art and antique table. German Christmas cakes, pies and breads were at the cake table. Camembert cheese, imported celery and imported toys also were to be had. Mrs. John F. Moors was president of the committee in charge, with Mrs. John C. Lee chairman.

ART CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Royal Bailey Farnum, state director of art and head of the Massachusetts School of Art, will preside here tomorrow at an art teachers' conference to be held at the State Normal school under the auspices of the State board of education. The Salem district conference is one of a series that is being held in various parts of the State.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT



PUBLIC RECORD
Member City Council for 13 Years. President City Council for 6 Years, 1921-1926. Acting Mayor on many occasions.

For Mayor of Quincy
ELECT!
Charles A. Ross

A man with 13 years' experience in and thoroughly familiar with the government and finances of Quincy, and who is also

A Successful Business Man

Pledged to an economical administration based on *Sound Business Principles.*

With proper consideration for the rights of *all* citizens.

Reasonable Taxes
Necessary Improvements

Louis F. R. Langelier
14 Lunt St., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

addresses on selling New England and New England products with Louis K. Liggett of Boston, chairman of the "selling" committee, and Col. Frank Knox, publisher of Manchester, N. H., and chairman of the committee on public relations and community organizations, as speakers. The conference ended with 10-minute talks by experts in the various fields of agriculture, commerce and industry.

Greater Permanency

At the meeting of the council yesterday, at which only about 60 of the 72 members were present, a change in the rules was voted in order to give a greater degree of permanency to that body than the present rules prvoide by avoiding a complete change of membership each year. The change provides that at a meeting of the state councils today six of the 12 present councilors from each State be re-elected and that two-year terms for the 36 councilors elected at each annual session hereafter be established.

The council voted a budget of $100,000 for the next year, twice the amount of last year. The executive committee will apportion this sum. The council also voted $5000 for six months to continue the survey of New England industrial conditions by the United States Department of Commerce, the council furnishing the personnel for this work.

Springfield has already presented an invitation to the conference to hold its third convention in that city, but the place for this conference will be decided upon at a later date by the executive committee.

The first day's attendance was estimated at 1200, and all the hotels of Hartford were taxed to the utmost to accommodate all the guests. The crowds in the lobby of Hotel Bond were entertained with an unexpected spectacle shortly before noon when the "Spirit of '76" and the "Spirit of 1926" entered the hotel.

"Spirit of '76"

Three Manchester (Conn.) men, Joseph Ferguson, M. J. Barry, and Julian Palmes, portrayed the "Spirit of '76." They wore costumes of the Revolutionary War period and formed a fife and drum trio. They paraded through the lobby and preceded the delegates to the ballroom where 500 delegates and guests, including several women, were guests of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce at luncheon. A group of Boy Scouts, carrying a banner with the legend, "New England United," was the "Spirit of 1926." After the luncheon the fife and drum corps led the delegates up the hill to the Broad Street auditorium of the Hartford Public High School.

An important plan was presented yesterday afternoon by Edward O. Goss, president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., and chairman of the council's power committee. Mr. Goss recommended a plan whereby the public utilities commissions of adjoining states in New England may have joint jurisdiction over rates on power transmitted across state lines. The plan consists of a voluntary agreement which it is proposed New England power companies will make part of their future contracts for the interstate sale of power in New England.

This agreement provides that in case of complaint on the part of either company party to a contract for the interestate sale of power, either party may request that representatives of the public utilities commissions of the respective states sit jointly in consideration of the interstate rate complained against and that the companies shall accept such rate as may be fixed jointly by the two state commissions.

In the cases of companies having but a single contract for the interstate sale of power, the report states, an additional clause of the proposed voluntary agreement is suggested to provide that if an interstate rate shall appear to a commission of any state to be a factor in another rate case before the commission, it may ask the commission of the other state to join with it in considering the interstate rate.

Series of Conferences

Mr. Goss suggested that this voluntary agreement be worked out in a series of conferences begun by the council last spring. The groups taking part in these conferences were special representatives appointed by the six governors to co-operate with the New England council in relation to New England power problems and a committee created by the New England power companies to represent them in co-operation with the council. Five governors appointed members of their public utilities commissions. These two groups in conference with the Goss committee found that the state commissions felt a twilight zone was developing in New England in which regulation of power companies under existing law was not effective, due to the development of interstate transmission of power.

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and chairman of the committee representing the power companies of New England, spoke from the power companies' point of view. He said the plan presented by Mr. Goss was much more acceptable than the regulation by the federal interstate commerce commission would be. He thought legislation looking toward this arrangement should be put in the works as soon as possible, and that already the legal departments of several companies had drawn up tentative bills.

W. C. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island public utilities commission, also thought the council's plan was better than federal jurisdiction, saying he believed a voluntary agreement would produce a harmony between the power interests of New England so that they would conduct their mutual transactions "in such a spirit of equity" that few disputes would arise. He thought the voluntary plan much better than centralizing the jurisdiction in a federal commission far away from home, with delays that would necessarily follow such distant control.

W. Rodney Peabody, Boston lawyer, discussed the plan from the legal point of view, saying that such legal difficulties that might arise would be easily overcome because of the great spirit of co-operation shown by all parties concerned.

Power for the Farms

A brief discussion followed these addresses, in which Frederick E. Duffy, West Hartford dairyman, asked that the committee turn its attention to making electric power more cheaply available to the farms and agricultural districts of New England, and in which a New Hampshire delegate asked if the action of the power committee in recommending the Goss plan was unanimous. Mr. Goss replied that it was.

Herbert Myrick, president and editor-in-chief of the New England Homestead of Springfield spoke briefly on the St. Lawrence power project. This project has figured largely in the economics and politics of New York, he said, while New England has been "asleep at the switch."

"Thus far, the State of New York and the Province of Ontario have worked on this matter as though those two regions alone had rights in the St. Lawrence," he said, "whereas New England and Quebec have equal rights with them. Power from the St. Lawrence to be available throughout rural New England at lower rates than prevail in cities is what we want. Electric power at low rates will make possible the new agriculture, and gradual decentralization of industry from cities into rural districts. So vast are the possibilities of the St. Lawrence project that it makes Muscle Shoals 'look like 30 cents.'"

Mr. Myrick said that the power interests want to monopolize the St. Lawrence so they can maintain high rates even after this new supply becomes available.

"Our six states should unite with the public in New York State," he declared, "in requiring that the United States Government's assent to the St. Lawrence project should be given only upon condition that its power be sold in rural districts at a lower rate than in urban centers. That policy is developing rural California into a vista of farms, factories and local industries while at the same time favoring the healthy development of cities."

Agricultural Needs

The chief aim of the agricultural committee of the New England Council is to bring about the consideration of the agricultural problems of New England on a broad New England basis, H. C. Lewis, chairman of Rhode Island, told delegates in reporting for the committee. Mr. Lewis stated both the committee and the state commissioners of agriculture, who are co-operating with the council, are agreed that in this way can progress best be made toward improving the situation of the New England farmer and increasing the production of foodstuffs in the New England area.

The most important problem of New England agriculture today, in the judgment of the committee and the commissioners, Mr. Lewis reported, is the problem of marketing the quality products of New England farms. The committee advocates the standardization and identification of graded farm products as the best means of increasing returns to the farmer and giving greater satisfaction and protection to consumers.

The commissioners and the committee have, accordingly, arranged for a New England Farm Marketing Conference, to be held at the State House, Boston, on Dec. 9 and 10. This conference the committee expects to be one of the most important gatherings ever held with respect to New England agriculture.

The agricultural committee also recommended in its report more co-operation among the agricultural organizations of New England. The committee finds that the agricultural interests of New England are well organized, but states that it would be highly desirable if the farm commodity organizations of the New England states could be linked up to do together for New England what each is doing in its respective state.

Another recommendation submitted by the committee is that agricultural research agencies in New England gather more facts about New England's foodstuffs requirements, and as to the quantities of food products imported into New England; also, as to the capacity of New England farms to produce a larger proportion of the food required to satisfy New England requirements.

The important social event of the opening day's program was the dinner in Hotel Bond last night with Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut as host to the entire assemblage. The delegates and guests were served in half a dozen dining-rooms because all could not get into the ballroom. Following the banquet the diners adjourned to the Broad Street Auditorium, where Governor Trumbull and Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine gave addresses.

Mr. Young's Address Read

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, was scheduled to be the third speaker, but he was unable to be present. His speech was read by E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad, and a member of the Connecticut council.

Mr. Young's address carried several points further the program of pooling resources he outlined before the Worcester conference a year ago. At that time he suggested a great pooling of New England power from which all parts of New England could draw. Last night he recommended that in addition to removing artificial barriers which prevent an unrestricted use in New England of New England power, New England also remove certain barriers of race and social levels which hamper democratic conduct of her business; that she remove the barriers of "vested habits"; and that she also seek to remove barriers standing in the way of a pooling of her railroad transportation resources.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, in an address on "The Land of the Rising Sun," said:

"When 8,000,000 New Englanders turn their search-lights upon the merits of New England wares and form an offensive and defensive alliance to generate in New England factories and upon New England farms the things that New England finds agreeable to its taste, we shall be preparing ourselves for service to the entire United States both by making ourselves more nearly self-sufficient and by adapting our unique resources to the production of the things the country wants. Any man that can satisfy the New England palate should be able to appeal all over these United States.

"New England women are ready for co-operation if they are asked. The supercilious indifference of New England producers has been the chief obstacle in the path. When women are invited to take charge of a session of the New England Council it will be an indication of the dawn of a new day. Eighty per cent of the New England budget is expended by the women of our states. If we cannot satisfy their desires we may well despair of reaching women in other parts.

"The home market is the first market that New England should capture in its campaign to secure trade. Every advantage of transportation and sentiment argues insistently to this end, and the co-operation of New England women is essential, if it is to achieve success. The more quickly the manufacturers of New England recognize this fundamental fact the more quickly shall we have laid the foundation for building an expanding trade."

Governor Trumbull

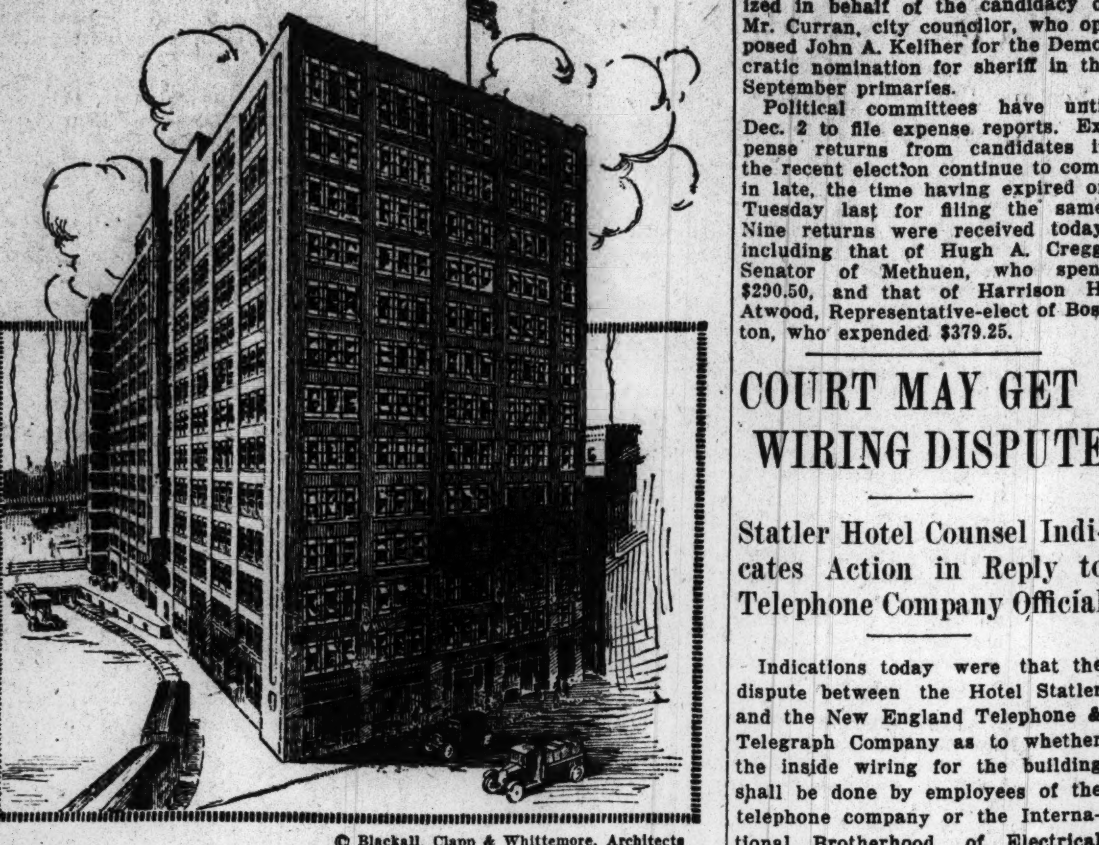
Governor Trumbull made three specific recommendations: that every effort be made to sell New England to the school children of New England; that every effort be made to secure co-operation of the press in presenting New England to New Englanders in a constructive manner; and that an endeavor be made to bring about in New England a program which he will outline in his inaugural address to the 1927 session of the General Assembly here—that is, the creation of a State commission on advertising and publicity with an adequate appropriation.

Mr. Lawrence, president of the conference, also spoke briefly at the banquet, commending the governors of New England for their co-operation in the present work. E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, was toastmaster. A program of songs was sung by the Manufacturers' Chorus of Bridgeport.

The New England Transportation Company, the motorcoach subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, has furnished several of its large maroon parlor coaches for the free use of delegates for tours about the city.

Dr. Frederick Vining Fisher presented stereoptican slides showing the scenic beauties of New England at the afternoon sessions. The pictures included scenes from the rugged Maine country, the hills of New Hampshire, the famous seashore resorts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a skyline of Providence and other scenes.

Future Graphic Art Center



© Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, Architects

The 10-Story Harbor Trust Building at 470 Atlantic Avenue Is Expected to Be the Headquarters of the Printing and Photo-Engraving Trade of New England, Many of Which Concerns Are Now Domiciled There.

ENGRAVERS OPEN IN NEW BUILDING

Folsom Company Greets Trade at Reception and Luncheon

Eventually, it is expected, the new 13-story Harbor Trust Building at 470 Atlantic Avenue will become the center of graphic art in Boston and yesterday a step in this direction was taken when more than 800 representatives of printing and photo-engraving interests of New England were guests of the Folsom Engraving Company at a luncheon and reception which marked the formal opening of its new quarters on the eighth floor of the building.

Although construction was completed hardly more than a month ago, other commercial printing and engraving establishments have taken leases on portions of the building and it is expected that the rest will soon be occupied.

The building, which is of cement construction from designs by Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, architects, at 31 West Street, is said to be ideally suited for the engraving and printing trade. Two-thirds of the outside wall space is composed of glass. The city's disposal wharf on the north side, Fort Point channel to the east, and Atlantic Avenue to the west, admit sufficient natural light. That the harbor building can never be closely built around by other equally high buildings seems to be assured by its location.

The acquisition of quarters in the new building gives the Folsom Company more than two-thirds as much additional space than it had at 88 Pearl Street. Not only does the location offer more adequate and wider range of service to its patrons, but enhances the working conditions for its employees. Lucius B. Folsom, president and treasurer of the company, personally welcomed visitors and conducted them on a tour of inspection through the plant. Messages of well wishers were received and numerous gifts of cut flowers and potted plants were received. Mr. Folsom was presented with a large bouquet of red roses from the employees.

Special interest was shown by the visitors in the color department. Although the process involved in making color plates is similar to that in the printing and etching branches, the separate filtering out of each color in a picture and the ultimate printing of one over the other to gain the exact reproduction evoked much attention.

A display of engraved objects revealed the type of work done in the Commercial Gallery, where detailed reproductions are made of such objects as machinery and parts, radios, flowers, hats, furniture, jewelry, shoes, oil paintings, clothing on models, pottery and interior views of industrial buildings.

APOLLO CLUB PLANS PHILADELPHIA TRIP

Will Sing With 59 Musical Groups at Sesquicentenary

The Apollo Club of Boston will be one of 60 leading American musical organizations to be represented in the great concert of the Associated Glee Clubs of America, in Philadelphia, Nov. 27. This concert, which will be one of the features of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, will be given in the Sesquicentennial Auditorium.

Dr. Daniel Protheroe of Chicago will direct the chorus, according to an announcement just made by C. W. Old, president of the Associated Glee Clubs of America. Dr. Protheroe has been associated with the celebrated organization, the Eisteddfod, among other great choral bodies. This famous Welsh chorus has long enjoyed an international reputation, and has furnishd a model for similar groups in other countries.

Seven states, the District of Columbia and Canada are represented by delegations in the coming concert. Philadelphia, alone, is represented by groups from 14 glee clubs, while New York City will have representation from an equal number.

Clubs from other cities in New York and Pennsylvania are to be represented, while Washington, D. C. New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland will furnish delegation. The Harmony Club of Toronto, Ont., Canada will give the concert an international aspect.

CITY CLUB HEARS MEXICAN

Carlos Barrera, a member of the Mexican Legation in Washington, addressed the Boston City Club last evening on "A Night in Mexico," and illustrated his address with motion pictures. Señor Barrera outlined the extensiveness of Mexico's natural resources, particularly the oil production, and also pointed out the advantages for Americans there. A trio of Mexican musicians, former members of the Mexican Grand Opera Company, sang a group of songs.

CURRAN COMMITTEE EXPENDED $2673.62

The George N. Curran campaign committee today reported to the Secretary of State's office that the committee received contributions of $2684 and made expenditures of $2,673.62. This committee was organized in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Curran, city councilor, who opposed John A. Keliher for the Democratic nomination for sheriff in the September primaries.

Political committees have until Dec. 2 to file expense reports. Expense returns from candidates in the recent election continue to come in late, the time having expired on Tuesday last for filing the same. Nine returns were received today, including that of Hugh A. Cregg, Senator of Methuen, who spent $290.50, and that of Harrison H. Atwood, Representative-elect of Boston, who expended $379.25.

COURT MAY GET WIRING DISPUTE

Statler Hotel Counsel Indicates Action in Reply to Telephone Company Official

Indications today were that the dispute between the Hotel Statler and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as to whether the inside wiring for the building shall be done by employees of the telephone company or the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may be taken before the Supreme Court of the State for a ruling. The hearing of the case by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission was postponed until Monday morning.

This latest development in the wire tangle arose when Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the commission, asked whether it would be a legal or illegal strike if union labor walked off the Statler job as they have threatened to do so should telephone workers try to install the wiring.

While James N. Clark, counsel assisting Charles S. Pierce, vice-president of the telephone company, was quite sure that it would be "plainly an illegal strike," Warner V. Taylor, counsel for the hotel chain, was not so certain and answered, "There is no way of knowing until the Supreme Court decides it."

In reference to the practice for inside wiring in New York, some of which is done by other than telephone employees, George K. Manson, chief engineer, rated the work done by the company's men as 100 and that done by contractor's men as only 70 since he said there was more need for supervision and inspection on jobs performed by the latter than in jobs done by the former.

Equipment on a telephone subscriber's premises cannot be dealt with separately from the remainder, but the whole must be considered as a unit, he added after Mr. Taylor had offered to stand any loss to the telephone company arising from the Statler installing its own wiring as the attorney had suggested in order to avoid labor difficulty.

Mr. Manson continued that all parts of a system must be co-ordinated and that if a change is made in one part, the effect on every other part must be considered. If work on one part of the system were to be done by others than employees of the telephone company, he said, the company would be at a loss to determine the design of the other parts not of the same grade.

He said that the company would be forced to assume that all stations put in by subscribers were of the lowest grade, and that the state of things would be "unsound economically and would result in the sacrifice of the progress of years."

LEGION PLANS GIFTS TO DISABLED VETERANS

The distribution of holiday boxes of useful gifts to disabled Massachusetts veterans by the American Legion will be repeated this year, it was announced today by Richard F. Paul, chairman of the Christmas committee of the Legion, in a letter to the various posts of the State inviting contributions to the fund for that purpose.

Each post is asked to give from $5 to $10. Last year the fund exceeded $2500, and gift boxes were sent not only to veterans in the State but also to former Massachusetts men now in distant places such as California, New Mexico, Montana or Nova Scotia.

FILENE CO-OPERATIVE MEETS

International night was observed at the monthly meeting of the Filene Co-operative Association of Women's Clubs held last evening, with Miss Mabel Wessman, president, in the chair. Robert List, chairman of the arbitration board of the F. C. A., gave a brief talk on the aims and purposes of the board. Carl F. Lamson, accompanist for Fritz Kreisler, and Mrs. Lamson, gave a short musical program and Miss Florence Colby, a member of the F. C. A., gave several 'cello numbers.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

November 30 - - - - Vote for

FORREST I. NEAL

for MAYOR *of* QUINCY

Mr. Neal is the only candidate who has declared himself on *zoning.*

"Let home rule prevail and each section dictate its own restrictions."

Mr. Neal is the only candidate who has submitted a platform of constructive ideas to stop increasing the tax rate.

M. W. MacDOUGAL, Chairman of Campaign Committee
298 Highland Avenue, Wollaston

HISTORY FUND SOON TO START

Opening Campaign in Massachusetts Waits Naming of State Chairman

Prof. James P. Baxter 3d of Harvard University, executive secretary for Masachusetts in the new group plan to win the co-operation of the New England states with the American Historical Association to promote American history and its study, said today that Massachusetts would commence the active campaign for raising its quota of the proposed $1,000,000 endowment fund for historical researches as soon as a local chairman could be appointed.

This, Professor Baxter thought, would be within a week and it was hoped that the campaign in Massachusetts would have progressed sufficiently by Dec. 29, the date of the meeting of the American Historical Association in Rochester, N. Y., as to make possible an informative report on Massachusetts' share in the fund.

Reports from States Due

When the meeting confers in Rochester reports will be heard from the other New England States where committees have been appointed and are at work. Kenneth M. C. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, is honorary chairman for Maine and Prof. Herbert C. Bell of the history department at Bowdoin College, executive secretary; for New Hampshire John G. Winant, Governor, is honorary chairman and Prof. Wayne E. Stevens of Dartmouth College executive secretary. Prof. Theodore Collier of Brown University serves the honorary chairmanship for Rhode Island and Prof. Charles M. Andrews of Yale University for the Connecticut representation.

The belief is commonly held through the ranks of the American Historical Association that the time has never been more ripe for a renaissance of interest among students in historic study, with particular emphasis placed upon the evolution of the United States and its influence upon world affairs. More closely organized study of such facts, influences and events, together with the promotion of more accurate understanding of the causes which have contributed to the outstanding events in American history will be primary factors in the program made possible by the endowment.

Theme for December Meeting

"Development of Historical Research" has been announced by Prof. Dana C. Monroe of Princeton University, president of the association, as the general theme of the December meeting, with reports from the state endowment committees and a report from the national endowment committee, headed by Albert J. Beveridge, former Senator from Indiana, for a very important administrative item in the program.

On the opening day of the meeting a joint meeting will be held with the Agricultural History Society, followed by a section devoted to anicent history. Among the numerous sections of more than ordinary program interest will be one on "The Far East" as topic of a luncheon conference presided over by Kenneth S. Latourette, professor of missions at Yale University. Papers will be read at other sessions by Carl Becker, professor of history at Cornell University; by Harry Elmer Barnes, professor of historical sociology at Smith College; by Frederick J. Taggart, professor of social institutions at the University of California.

On the second day of the conference a joint session will be held with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the meeting to be presided over by Charles Homer Haskins, dean of the graduate school and professor of history at Harvard University. Harvard University has further representation in the program in the luncheon meeting on modern history to be presided over by Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge.

PORTLAND TO HEAR SECRETARY HOOVER

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 19 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will speak in Portland on Saturday, Nov. 27, on the policies of the present Administration, Daniel S. Field, chairman of the Republican State Committee, announced tonight.

Mr. Hoover will talk at a dinner of the Cumberland County Republican Committee at the Congress Square Hotel in the interests of Arthur R. Gould's election to the United States Senate. Mr. Hoover's speech will be radiocast from Staion WCSH.

EXPORT CLUB LISTS SPEAKERS

O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Franklin Johnston, publisher of American Exporter, will address the members of the New England export club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, next Tuesday evening, at a dinner-meeting of the organization at the chamber building. Mr. Johnston has recently returned from a trip to South America.

BIMBA SPEECH TO BE ALLOWED

(Continued from Page 1)

is understood that some time ago an informal request was made upon the public buildings department for a permit for the use of Faneuil Hall on Sunday night. The Mayor said that he knew nothing of that fact. Inquiring of the superintendent of public buildings, he was informed that such an informal request had been made. Thereupon Mayor Nichols declared that he would not interfere, and if the permit was formally asked for as far as he was concerned, it could be granted.

Speaking of the refusal to allow Mr. Bimba to speak early this year, Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union said today: "This was not the only instance of suppression of free speech in Massachusetts. In Fall River and in Lawrence, city officials have recently tried to break up and forbid meetings because they feared seditious utterances would be made or because they did not agree with the views of the speakers. We believe that no city official has the right to forbid or break up a peaceful meeting. If the speaker commits an offense he may be arrested and the court will then by jury trial decide whether or not he is guilty."

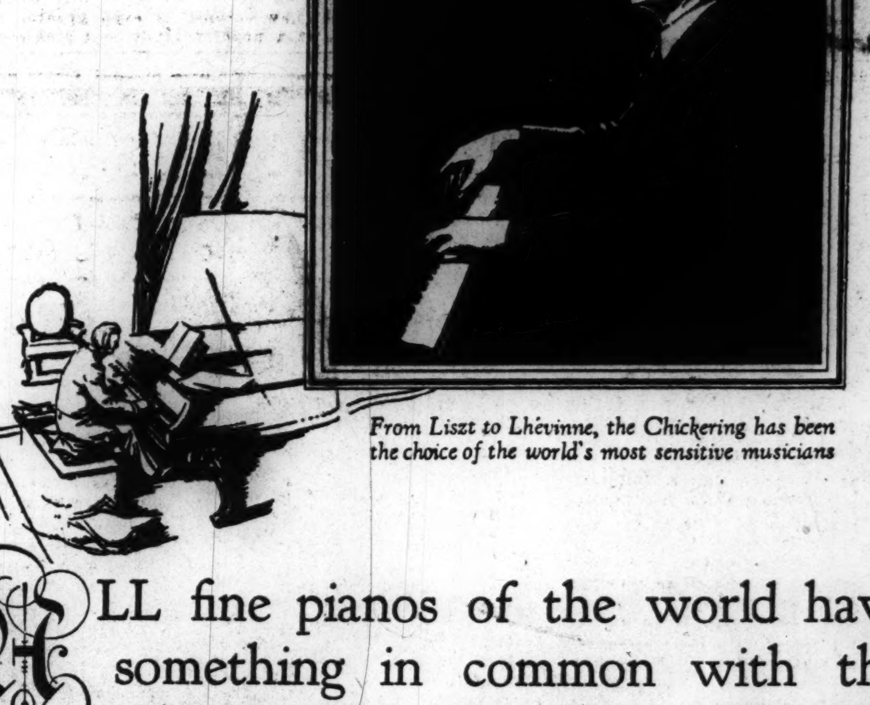
HANOVER DEPOSITORS TO GET 3 P. C. DIVIDEND

Judge William C. Wait in the Supreme Court today authorized Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner, to pay an additional dividend of 3 per cent to depositors in the commercial department of the Hanover Trust Company To pay this dividend will require $81,929, the checks to be sent to depositors before Christmas.

The total amount of claims proved against the commercial department was $2,730,816 and $1,572,700 already has been paid to depositors in dividends aggregating 57 per cent. The depositors in the savings department have been paid in full with interest to the time the commissioner took charge of the bank.

SCHOOLBOYS HEAR BANKER

Good character, credit and capital are essential to real success in the business life, John Galucci of the Home Savings Bank of Boston, told boys of the High School of Commerce, addressing them today. The school savings banks offer opportunity to build up capital, and this will prove of value far beyond the actual amount that may be saved, he said.



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The Ampico
Chickering and Sons
395 Boylston St.
Boston

Havana Works With a Smile to Restore Its Civic Beauty

Streets Cleaned; Trees Replaced, Now Green With New Growth—Storm Havoc Overcome

HAVANA, Cuba (Special Correspondence)—Havana, like the princess of the story books, awoke the morning following the recent hurricane to find herself in rags and tatters. The recovery of her former beauty and dignity has been akin to magic. By the time the first contingent of winter sojourners passes beneath the coral walls of old Morro Castle, the work of rehabilitation will have been completed and nature will have restored the foliage to its former intensity and luxury.

Havana, Pearl of the Antilles, with its mass on mass of white walls flashing brilliantly among a wealth of tropical verdure faces a cobalt sea with an azure sky overhead. The cream yellow of the walls is marvelously contrasted with the deep vivid green of the foliage. One demands the other! Havana without its foliage is Paris without its boulevards. The people of Havana found almost every tree toppled by the storm. A standing tree was a rarity.

Innumerable gangs of men, toiling early and late, have with admirable skill and efficiency restored thousands and thousands of trees to their proper position. Trees, that have been stripped of their leaves and branches and whose roots have been exposed to the air for days, are now growing.

Restoration Begins at Once

On the day following the storm the Government began its work of restoration. Every available workman was given something to do. Streets clogged by débris were quickly opened; trees cut back and placed upright, first in Central Park and the Prado and then along the many streets and boulevards; vines and bushes clipped; telephone and electric light poles straightened; wires untangled, everything with the utmost order, without hesitation. Trucks of all descriptions from the lumbering giants of the Public Works Department to the scurrying delivery motors of the tailor and the florist, went to and fro over the city bearing workers with hoisting tackle, implements and building supplies. Long caravans returning with débris pressed steadily toward the harbor, where their contents were towed out to sea by every available tug and barge.

Within a few days almost every tree was standing and propped but what a different aspect. To a country that knows no winter, it was as if winter had passed in the night and left the earth bare and brown, trees and vines devoid of leaves. There is an old saying in Cuba to the effect that even the wooden fences grow. If winter passed in the night, then spring too has passed in the night, for already the grass begins to flash its former emerald hue and the tender green of a new growth is fast covering the bare branches of the trees.

The Malecon as of Yore

The Malecon, the esplanade along the sea, built on the coral rocks and stretching in a great bow to the mouth of the harbor, from the Vedado to the ancient walls of Morro's companion castle, La Punta, looks now as it looked of yore. Here and there walls have been demolished but the builders are quickly placing one stone upon another until few signs of the storm will remain. Even the work of extending the Malecon blocks beyond its present termination has continued almost without interruption.

The Maine Memorial, the only monument shattered by the storm, presents even now a by no means ungraceful outline and plans for its speedy restoration are in progress.

That which impresses most is the desire and determination of every one to work without ceasing, to restore the city, and they are succeeding beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Prompt and efficient city administration properly policed the streets immediately following the storm, and prevented disorder.

Stores downtown are presenting normal appearances. "Business as usual" with here and there a show window missing. Bargain sales are a little more in evidence but the clerk is as courteous and the shoppers in as great an abundance as ever. Taxis busy as ants still chase a fare with all the abandon of old.

Restoration Goes On

Electric signs that were twisted masses of steel are being replaced. Signboards have been reset. Construction work in the harbor continues. The fishing fleet that reposed on the floor of the harbor once more supplies the city.

Even buildings blown down and of a character too flimsy to be rebuilt have their débris sorted and piled with the neatness of children's building blocks. Rubbish cans that appeared full to overflowing every morning in some way were mysteriously emptied within a few hours.

Perhaps the greatest damage to a single business was the partial destruction of a large sugar mill at Toledo just outside Havana. The day following the storm 600 men were hard at work and by the first of the year the mill, it is expected, will once more be operating.

Public utilities have scarcely been behind the inhabitants. The water department strove night and day to repair serious breaks in the works made by the swollen Almendares River with the result of but few days scarcity of water in higher sections, and almost uninterrupted service in the lower districts. To the uninitiated the tangle of electric light wires semed hopeless but the candle supply of Havana was not even seriously threatened. Street cars were in evidence the day after the storm and service has long been normal. Only the telephone company finds a speedy restoration difficult in some of the residential districts and largely because the system is automatic and supersensitive.

ASKS "STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY" ON QUESTION OF GERMAN CLAIMS

Mr. Beck, Formerly United States Solicitor-General, Says Germany Should Pay for Property Losses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—A demand that the "strict accountability" policy laid down by President Wilson early in the war be adhered to and that Germany be required to pay for property losses was voiced by James M. Beck, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is conducting hearings on the alien property controversy. Mr. Beck came before the committee as the representative of insurance companies that wrote marine insurance during the war.

In his remarks Mr. Beck took sharp issue with those who would have the Federal Government finance the settlement of American claims against Germany. Such advice was given the committee by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, through Undersecretary Garrard B. Winston, who appeared before the committee as Mr. Mellon's personal representative. He suggested that $100,000,000 be appropriated by Congress to accelerate the settlement of American claims.

"Why should the American taxpayer advance the money to liquidate these debts?" Mr. Beck demanded. "The public treasury is not concerned in the adjustment of the matter. The way to do this thing. is to have Germany finance this proposition and then turn back German property."

Supreme Court Decision

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Chemical Foundation case, Mr. Beck argued, German nationals, as nationals, were held to have no share in the seized property and the Berlin Treaty carried full absolution of any responsibility from the United States to Germany on account of this property. He pointed out, however, that it has been the time-honored policy of the United States to regard private property as sacred, and recalled, further, that President Wilson had repeatedly declared that America had no quarrel with the German people.

The former Solicitor-General, in defending the claims of his clients, contended that the insurance companies had contributed greatly to the success of this country's shipping operations during the war.

Mr. Beck's testimony was preceded by a debate between attorneys representing American and German claimants. The discussion ensued following remarks by William C. Armstrong of New York, representing American interests, to the effect that $70,000,000 worth of the German property in the custody of the United States had been used, with the consent of the German owners, to assist Germany in her prosecution of the war. He also declared that many of the German industries and patents were established to prevent America preparing adequately to meet an enemy.

Krupp Interests Charged

Mr. Armstrong used, quotations from reports of A. Mitchell Palmer, formerly Attorney-General, and from statements of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and other members of Congress to support his charges. Congress to support his charges.

He asserted that out of 45 names of alleged German investors, who had claims amounting to $39,000,000, he found that five were children of the owner of the Krupp arms and munition plants.

He added, that it had been charged and not successfully controverted that the Kaiser and members of the junker class, were heavy investors in many of the seized German properties, particularly the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

Enlarging on his charges against the steamship company, Mr. Armstrong asserted that a report had been made to Congress in July, 1918, which declared that employees of the corporation had transmitted to Germany information about American activities and shipping and that when the United States entered the war, machinery and equipment on seized German ships had been sabotaged.

These allegations were challenged by Edgar W. Hunt of New Jersey, general counsel for the North German Lloyd Company since February, 1917. He declared that subsequent to April 6, 1917, the conduct of the company was above question. He denied the statement in the Palmer report that the Kaiser was a stockholder in the steamship company, although admitting under the questioning that there was no way of ascertaining who was or was not a stockholder.

Judge Parker Heard

In response to further examination, he stated that prior to the war no stock in the company could have been held by anyone not a German citizen.

The argument opened the subject of German propaganda and activities in America preceding the declaration of hostilities. A debate ensued in which members of the committee took part. Mr. Armstrong declared that he did not object to returning German property, but denied that there was any American precedent or traditional policy which might legally require such a disposition.

Appearing before the committee at its request, Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the American and German Mixed Claims Commission, informed the representatives that up to November 13, 1926, the tribunal had allowed $141,456,000 in claims to American nationals and the United States Government. This figure, he divided as follows: $99,421,000 for private claims and $42,034,000 for government charges. Judge Parker, while declining because of his position on the commission to give an estimate of the total remaining claims, told the committee that the American agent on the commission had advised him that these claims would not exceed $40,000,000. This would bring the total of awards to approximately $182,000,000 instead of the $190,000,000 that has been used in tentative settlement computations.

Judge Parker stated that there were 122 cases on the docket still undetermined.

Kansas City, Mo.
Special Correspondence

CERTAINLY the establishment conducted by P. R. Tondro on East Fourteenth Street of this city is for the cleaning and pressing of clothing. Does not the sign which adorns its front proclaim this fact, and does not every evidence of activity within attest it? Yet there are not lacking those in considerable numbers who regard it as holding promise of other things.

Let us hear from Tondro himself. "Every morning when I arrive for work," he says, "a dozen birds are waiting more or less patiently for me on their ledge perch across the street. Many times a day they fly down to my door and ask for food, just as plainly as birds can ask; and they have well learned to know that it is always ready for them."

Last winter, when snow and ice covered the ground and food for the birds was difficult to find, Mr. Tondro began feeding the pigeons and sparrows, and it has continued as such a well-established custom that they "patronize" his shop regularly and confidently.

Houston, Tex.
Special Correspondence

A VISITOR to this city was buying a ticket to see Douglas Fairbanks in one of his late pictures, when she noticed along the edge of the sidewalk a double line of poorly-clad but eager-eyed boys.

"They're newsboys," said the cashier, in reply to the visitor's questioning. "The manager is treating them. My! but I wish I had time to peek in at them. It will give you a thrill to hear them enjoy it."

And it did. The visitor had been regretting having to view the picture alone, but with dozens of wildly enthusiastic boys around her she felt anything but lonely. Their interest was voiced in spontaneous bursts of cheering and clapping. Though many of the lads looked as if they knew no home but the city streets, and had had no training but hard knocks, yet not one note of ribaldry mingled with their hearty enjoyment.

Upon further inquiry the visitor learned that this manager makes a point of treating the newsboys and the children of the various charitable institutions of the city to each worthwhile picture that is shown in his chain of theaters.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO AID COLLEGE MEN

Initial steps were taken last night by the Committee on Educational and Vocational Guidance of the new University Club to lay out a plan of procedure in the plan to obtain suitable employment for young college men.

At a dinner the work was indorsed by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, and Dr. John M. Brewer of Harvard. Three points stressed by Dr. Angell were helping the boy find himself, outlining specific qualifications needed in business, and the establishment of a bureau such as the one just projected. Dr. Brewer confined himself to an outline of vocational guidance and suggested ways to co-ordinate the work with the colleges.

Joseph Powell, president of the club, was toastmaster. The following officers were elected by the committee: Nat W. Emerson, chairman; Walter Resor, vice-president; Felix Vorenberg, treasurer; Charles Ely and A. Lincoln Filene, executive committee.

NATIONAL PARKS HELP EDUCATION

Adequate Funds Forecast at Field Officers' Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Development of the national parks as educational-recreation centers under adequate appropriations by Congress is contemplated in the program being worked out by the headquarters division of the National Park Service in conference with the field directors.

Such developments as the establishment of nature guide services in Yosemite and other parks, and field schools of natural history where students may receive university credits, are opening up a large field of educational service which will be developed under the direction of the National Park Service, according to plans laid at the conference being held at the Interior Department.

John J. Tigert, Commisioner of Education, spoke of the prominent part which the national parks play in adult education. The Bureau of Education, Dr. Tigert said, will cooperate actively in the work of the park service wherever it touches upon the educational uses of the national parks.

Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, handling interior department appropriations said that the needs of the park service will be adequately cared for in the pending interior department appropriation bill.

"There is no branch of the Government service that stands higher in the esteem or commands more of the interest of Congress today than the National Park Service," Mr. Cramton assured the park executives and field agents.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS HEAR TALK

"Why Are We Here?" was the subject of a vocational talk given to Radcliffe girls in the college theater this afternoon by Miss Florence Jackson, who for a number of years was director of the appointment bureau run by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston and is now associated with Wellesley College and visiting lecturer at women's colleges. She enumerated many unusual occupations which women are filling successfully and emphasized the importance of selecting carefully the one to be followed, something that will give joy in the doing as well as bringing financial reward.

EMPLOYEES BUY B. & M. STOCK

Will Pay by Dividends and Forty-Four $2 Monthly Pay-Roll Deductions

Approximately 1000 employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad are now its stockholders as a result of the plan by which they have been enabled to subscribe to the new 7 per cent prior preference stock. The time for subscription closed on Nov. 10 and notices of allotments will go out in a day or two.

The employee subscriptions to the limited amount of stock which was made available under this first offering represent an aggregate share in the railroad of some $300,000 now held by its employees, in addition to such stock as they may have owned previously.

The plan under which the 1000 employees of the Boston & Maine have been able to join the ranks of stockholders, buying shares on the installment plan with deductions from payroll at the rate of $2 per share monthly, grew out of requests by a number of them for opportunity to share in the improving condition of the road.

The board of directors then acquired for the purpose the prior preference stock which was offered under a plan prepared by a special committee of railroad officials. These shares, bearing cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and entitled to all dividends in full before dividends can be paid on any other class of stock, have been selling currently at $105 a share.

Under the plan, the employee-stockholders will pay in $88.28 a share, the 7 per cent interest compounded semi-annually bringing the subscription price to the par of $100 per share. These payments will require 44 months. Employees are protected against any unforeseen shrinkage in the market value of the stock during the installment period by provisions for cancellation.

ROLL-CALL MACHINE FOR HOUSE PROPOSED

The calling of the roll by machine in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, instead of by the present laborious, time-consuming method, is one of the possibilities which may be discussed in the coming legislative session.

A bill which would authorize the appointment of a committee of five members to study the practicability of an electrical or mechanical roll-calling apparatus, was filed with the clerk of the House yesterday by Peter J. Fitzgerald, Dorchester, state Representative, at the request of M. A. O'Brien Jr. of Dorchester.

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EVERY DELICATE VARIATION OF TOUCH, EVERY PERSONAL CHARACTERISTIC THAT DISTINGUISHES RACHMANINOFF'S PLAYING IS FAULTLESSLY REPRODUCED BY THE MARVELOUS
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HEAR THE AMPICO IN THE KNABE AT OUR STUDIOS
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Ware Pratt Co.
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May we ask you to look over your discarded jewelry and silverware? We will allow full metal value for same in exchange for new goods.
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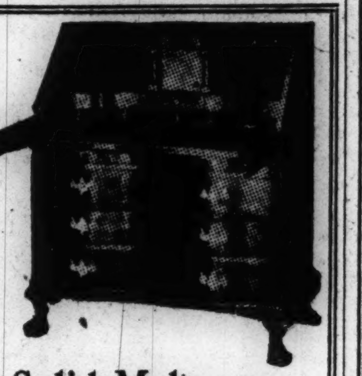
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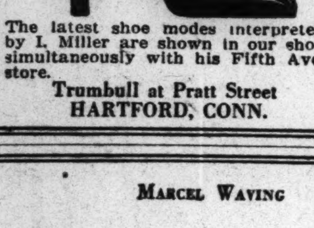
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OPPOSITE CITY HALL, WORCESTER

UNITED STATES SEEKING PEACE IN NICARAGUA

Government Expected to Use "Good Offices" Through Diplomatic Channels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) — While news of revolutionary activity against the Calles régime is emerging from Mexico with increasing volume, the Washington Government is studying silently the request of President Diaz of Nicaragua, for aid in restoring peace there in the face of "Mexican aid of revolution and armed intervention in Nicaraguan political affairs."

The proposal of the new Conservative President of Nicaragua leaves the United States broad latitude in any means it might care to employ in aiding his Government.

For the moment, it appears most likely that further efforts to restore peace in Nicaragua through the exercise of American good offices will be attempted. If successful, such efforts could be expected to modify, if not eliminate, the Mexican angle of the situation by destroying the market in Nicaragua for guns and ammunition from Mexico.

Mexico City Interested

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Kellogg's expression of concern over outside interference in Nicaraguan affairs and the obviously increasing tension in Mexican-American relations is being discussed with intense interest in Mexico City, where a feeling prevails that the situation contains rather serious aspects.

Lacking official representations from the American Government, Mexican officials have declined to comment directly. Their attitude, however, is that it is only natural for Mexico to desire a sphere of influence in Central America, where, they feel, its interests are similar to those of the United States; that the American Government has no right to criticize Mexico for these desires, and that, while individual Mexicans may have aided Nicaraguan revolutionists, the Calles Government has not interfered in Nicaraguan affairs.

Furthermore, they argue, individual American citizens have been guilty of similar activity in behalf of revolutionists in Mexico and other Central American countries.

Efforts to ascertain here what might happen if the new diplomatic attempts to end the Nicaraguan disturbances should be unsuccessful have proved unavailing. Officials also have refused to comment on a suggestion that the Diaz Government might be permitted to obtain arms from the United States through a lifting of the embargo on such shipments to Nicaragua.

Silence Veils Situation

Out of the silence that veils the situation here has come no indication that new instructions have been forwarded, since the receipt of President Diaz's request, either to Lawrence Dennis, Charge d'Affaires at Managua, or to Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding American naval forces in Central American waters.

Six or seven vessels are under Admiral Latimer's command, scattered at various ports in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, and presumably they are alert to the gun-running situation. If such action should be deemed warranted, they are in position to run down and capture any Mexican filibusters, and might have the co-operation of the Central American governments which have established embargoes.

While the filibustering activities and attendant developments have overshadowed the other elements of the relations between Mexico and the United States, they are not being overlooked. H. F. A. Schoenfeldt, Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, has just been instructed to make representations to the Mexican Government looking to removal of agrarian trespassers on property owned by Mrs. Virginia King, an American.

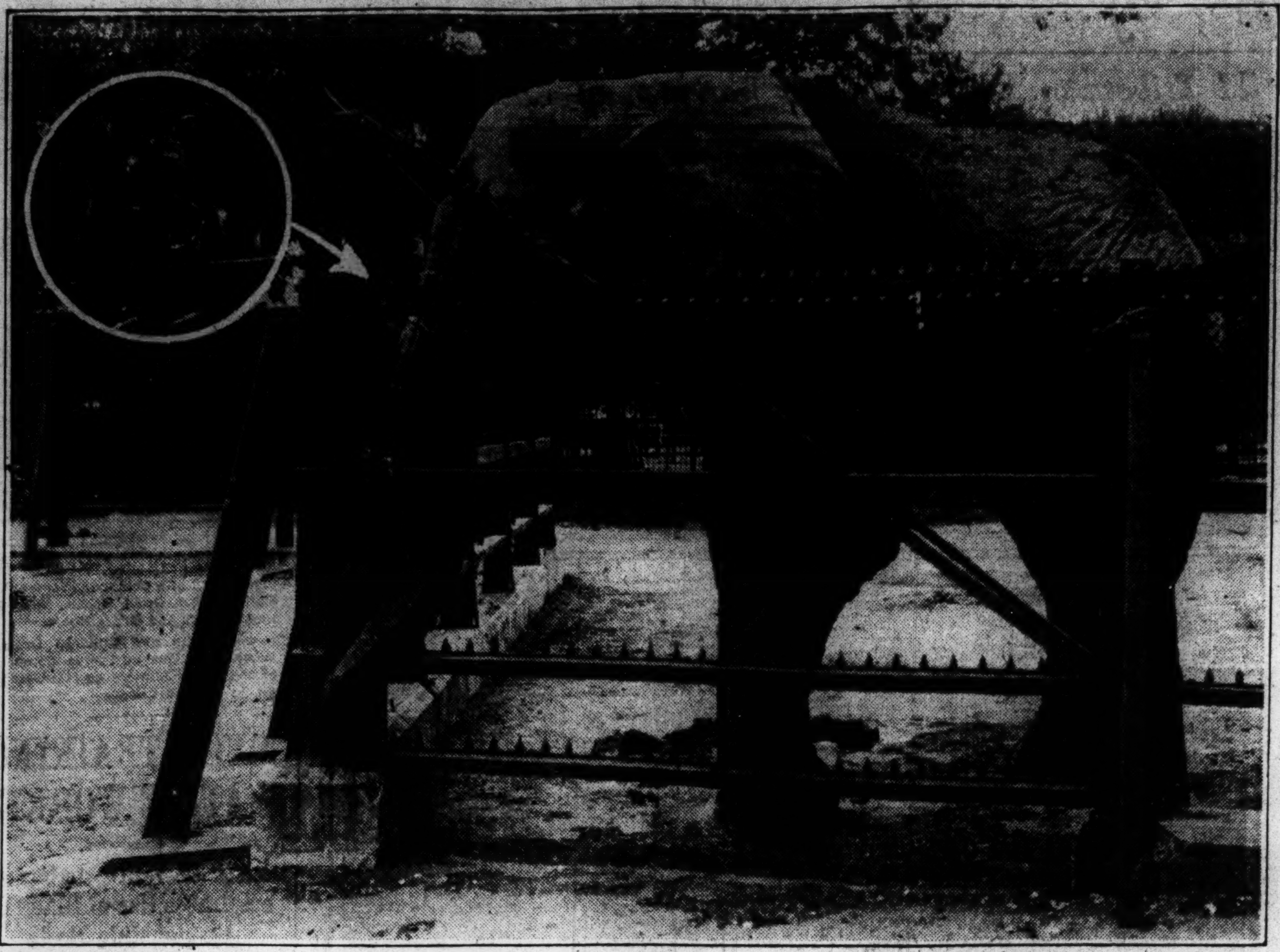
De La Huerta Figures Doubted

The statement at Los Angeles last night by Adolfo de la Huerta, formerly provisional President of Mexico, that 20,000 men were in arms in a general rebellious movement in Mexico, was received here with skepticism. In making his announcement, he took occasion to renew a charge of Bolshevistic tendencies in the Calles Government.

Mexico City was not the only Central American capital in which the Washington Government's recognition of President Diaz caused intense interest, San Jose, Costa Rica having found the news surprising with the Diario de Costa Rica suggesting that it represented a change in American policy. Nicaraguan Liberals there said the struggle against the Conservative Administration in their country would be continued and that 5000 men were under arms.

Talk at Managua of an American loan, meanwhile, has evoked no confirmation among New York bankers who would be concerned, although they would not be surprised if President Diaz should seek $200,000 or $300,000 for immediate use and a larger amount later.

Another Case of "The Lion and The Mouse"



Courtesy of New York Zoological Society, New York City

Only in This Instance It Was the Elephant and the Robin. The Robin Came to the Zoo Last Spring, Built the Nest Right in the Corner of the Elephant's Home and Stayed Through Until This Fall. What's More, She Raised Her Little Family Almost in Mr. Elephant's Trunk.

ENGINEERS FIND NEW SUBSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Greene of the Old Ben Coal Corporation, Chicago; Emil Piron, consulting engineer, New York; Robert M. Crawford, chemical engineer, Pittsburgh, and Dr. Walter Runge of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation, New York. Mr. Greene explained the operation of his company and showed by charts and drawings how a heavy, strong, dense fuel is obtained.

Briefly that process consists of passing a thin stream of coal upward between two heated surfaces by means of a screw or rotor, turning slowly within a vertical suspended circular retort. The retort is externally heated, the rotor internally heated.

Emil H. Piron gave pertinent operating data from the two units for coal distillation, erected by the Ford Motor Company, and mentioned an improved unit now being designed to be erected in Italy.

The McEwen-Runge process of low temperature distillation of coal as used in a plant in Milwaukee was described by Dr. Runge. The particular difference in this process, he said, is its system of heating, which consists of introducing hot gases into the retorts to effect the pretreating and carbonization of the coal.

Coal Balls Mentioned

The unit consists of two retorts of steel shells.

His process aims not to produce a domestic or lump form of fuel, but rather a fuel the size of whose particles permit it to be used with little additional preparation in a pulverized coal burning plant. The capacity of the Milwaukee plant is 210 tons a day.

If the success of a process is measured by its ability to command capital for continued plant duplication, then at the moment no process for low temperature carbonization of coal has qualified, Clarence B. Wisner, of the Carbocite Company, Canton, Ohio, declared. He discussed the "missing link" in low temperature carbonization.

Through a dual or two-step process—thermodizing and carbonizing—his company has produced what he termed coal balls.

"It is a product with an exclusive individuality, smooth, irregularly round, of varied shapes and sizes, distinctly differentiated from one size artificial 'briquettes,'" he said. "We believe that domestic coal balls may be commercially made in practically all of the mining districts throughout the country. You will appreciate the superiority of these natural coal balls containing a uniform gas content which burns with a pleasing flame until entirely consumed—without smoke or odor and clean."

What directly will come from this conference will be the stimulation of study and research into coal and the chemistry of it, scientists at the closing session believed. The conference was called by Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and natural scientists from all over the world have attended and spoken at the various meetings. Dr. Baker said he had no thought of striving for a foundation for Carnegie Tech, where research and study could be directed toward discoveries about coal.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

Boston Chapter, the Society of Industrial Engineers, will hear C. E. Knoeppel on the subject, "Staff Organization," at Northeastern University tonight. Supper will be at 6, the address following at 7:30.

Robin Fledglings and Elephant Become Friends at Bronx Zoo

Kartoum, Famous for Strength Rather Than Disposition, Tamed by Birds "Who Had Faith" Before They Wended Their Way to South's Sunny Skies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Robin fledglings who helped to tame an elephant have left a trail of undiminished glory at the Bronx Park Zoo since they left there for the South and sunny skies.

Just how they won the elephant's friendship is not known. But the story of how they came boldly last summer to the habitat of Kartoum, the formidable, built their nest and reared their young in the corner of the fence surrounding his stronghold and remained in safety—has been the talk of the zoo ever since.

"Tallest in Captivity"

The robins apparently were heedless of the fact that Kartoum had long been famous for his strength rather than for his disposition. Laudatory comments on his height and breadth have been frequently written, until now he is usually described as the tallest elephant in captivity. But of his nature and habits much less was said publicly.

It was, therefore, with some concern that the keepers of the zoo watched the progress of the tiny robins that were housed in the path of Kartoum's powerful trunk that had once swept so devastatingy over pillar and post that special fortifications had been built to restrain him. But their concern was causeless. The robin fledglings slept, ate, and took their first timid flights under Kartoum's once fiery eye. From nestlings to sturdy young birds they grew with Kartoum as their friend.

They became known as the "robins that had faith."

Reared Young in Safety

"In the corner of this once shattered gate," the Zoological Bulletin says, "and in the presence of this annihilating power, they built their nest and reared their young in safety.

"With uncanny instinct they came to the nest and departed as often as the elephant turned away, while scores of times in their absence the elephant stretched his trunk over the nest, his softly inhaled breath fluttering the downy feathers of the fledglings.

"In every instance he turned away without molesting them. Eventually all the birds flew away. In exercising this strange control by what instinct was the elephant guided?"

FARM PRODUCE POOL LOAN FUND ADVISED

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal aid to farmers through the establishment of a loan fund was advocated by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, at the annual dinner of the Railway Business Association. From this fund Senator Fess would have money given to farmers' organizations to buy products during periods of economic depression.

The Senator's plan provides for an initial payment of 75 per cent of a fair market value, the products to be held by the organization until an advance in price would permit the payment of the balance.

MOVE TO VACCINATE DOGS IS PROTESTED

Owners in New York to Oppose Forced Inoculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Dog owners here are preparing to take energetic steps to oppose a move by Louis I. Harris, health commissioner, to inoculate all dogs in New York. Dr. Harris has just announced that he would call a conference of physicians and veterinarians "to consider establishing stations where dogs can be immunized."

He said he expects to present an ordinance that will require owners to have their dogs vaccinated against so-called rabies as a condition of licensing.

Mrs. Sue M. Farrell, president of the Vivisection Investigation League, said they would bring the subject up before their board of directors next week. She characterized the proposal as "wholly commercial," declaring that "a real case of rabies occurs rarely, if at all."

"Those who handle dogs the most are the least afraid of them," she said.

H. H. Wehringer, president of the New Jersey Vivisection Investigation League, who has been active for some time in opposing a similar proposition in New Jersey, declared he had been unable to find "any medical men of standing who have any faith in such a plan."

"The United States Department of Animal Industry," he said, "does not approve of the general application of inoculation. Opposition in New Jersey has kept the bill from being passed for four years. I hope there will be no such bill passed in New York and I don't think there will be. There are only three or four places now in New Jersey where the inoculation of dogs is compulsory and then in some cases they have option of inoculation or muzzling."

ITALIANS BEING INCITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN

By Wireless

ROME, Nov. 19—Public subscription to the Lictors Loans has been opened and according to reports received from all parts of Italy, a considerable amount of money has already been subscribed. The Government has issued a manifesto pointing out the advantages of the loan while large posters have been placed in prominent places reminding the citizens of their duty to give their share to aid the great battle in which Italy was engaged for economic freedom.

All the communes and other public bodies have already subscribed several million lire and the Fascist leaders are making an intensive propaganda among the Black Shirts, inciting them to give an example to their fellow-countrymen in subscribing to the loan.

GARMENT WORKERS SIGN NEW CONTRACT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The strike in the garment industry, which lasted for 20 weeks, has at last come to an end, with an overwhelming vote by the strikers to return to work. The vote for acceptance of the peace terms was 9945, against 2533 who voted to continue the strike.

The new contract will remain in effect until June, 1929. The recommendation of the Governor's commission to grant slightly higher wages is granted in the contract, but the manufacturers are allowed to reorganize their shops once a year with the right, where a certain number of workers are employed, to discharge 10 per cent of the working force.

TRAFFIC CONTROL UNITY STRESSED

One System, One Head, for Large Cities Advocated by Research Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—A difficulty in properly controlling traffic conditions in Chicago as well as in many other large cities is lack of co-ordination of the various park boards and city departments having jurisdiction over traffic movement.

This was stated by Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research, Harvard University, in commenting on a 10 months' survey of local traffic conditions he has directed for the Chicago Association of Commerce. The report is to be presented shortly by the Chicago City Council, which requested the association to make the survey.

The problem of traffic control has grown so rapidly that administrations have invariably been unable to keep pace with it, it was stated by the street traffic committee of the association.

The survey praises eagerness and work of each department in trying to contribute to great street safety and convenience, but it was learned that all the departments and boards are handicapped by existing lack of co-ordination. It was pointed out at the present that the City Council, the Department of Public Works, the Board of Local Improvements, the Department of Gas and Electricity, and the Department of Police all exercise jurisdiction over traffic planning and control.

Mr. McClintock said, in speaking of conditions here and in other large cities: "Diffusion of responsibility for traffic problems among departments of city administrations is by no means peculiar to Chicago. Los Angeles, before it undertook a city-wide traffic survey and reorganized its methods of traffic control, was hampered just as Chicago is today.

"Finding the need for a co-ordinating agency to handle the traffic question and bring about relief, it established a traffic commission which is charged with the duty of supervising the system of traffic control for the entire city. It has been a marked success and measures adopted have resulted in fewer mishaps, a more rapid vehicular flow, a reduction of pedestrian accidents and an increase in street volume."

But the diffusion of responsibility in Chicago's city government is only a fraction of the present difficulty, according to Mr. McClintock. With full appreciation of the excellent work that has been done by the park commissions of Chicago, he said that the survey must point out that a most difficult condition is created by independent control of traffic within the city by a score of agencies in no manner responsible to the government of the city.

Skyscraper Is Challenged in Modern City Planning

Huge Buildings Declared Major Factor in America's Problems of Traffic Congestion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The skyscraper, the one-time pet of all New Yorkers, is tilting again, conversationally at least, with a host of engineers and architects now attacking it as the major cause of the city's traffic problems. An interview with Thomas A. Edison printed in a current magazine, furnished a rallying ground for the new attacks, the gist of the opinion being that the erection of skyscrapers should and will be checked because of the further congestion they add to already congested districts.

Mr. Edison predicted, in effect, that the practice of housing in one building a number of persons large enough to populate a small city would eventually cause such congestion as to cost business men and their employees time instead of saving time for them.

Distribution of Buildings

In the discussion that followed, W. Bourke Harmon of the Harmon National Real Estate Corporation assailed it for economic reasons. He declared that only the first two stories of high buildings produced any revenue beyond what is required to pay the interest on the investment, or construction costs.

The necessity for basing the extent of skyscraper construction on the traffic capacity of the streets and not with regard to light and air as with previous city planning was stressed by Robert A. Pope, a member of the American Town Planning Association and author of a plan produced 10 years ago for dealing with skyscraper encroachments.

Criterions of Greatness

"The only way to solve this problem," Mr. Pope said, "is to look far into the future and plan a New York which will care for its people with the least possible congestion, and to this the buildings must be limited to the capacity of the streets and foci of congestion must be distributed. For instance, there is no logical reason why all the theaters should be concentrated in one small area of the city. It is not only high buildings which do the damage."

Mr. Pope emphasized that the test of New York's greatness should not rest on size, but rather on whether it offers more opportunities to its people under happier living conditions than elsewhere. He declared that size is a "liability," and not an asset.

"New York shouldn't be the largest manufacturing city, the largest business city, in the world. That is not its future. New York should be the center of art and music, of recreation, of theaters, of hotels; the place where the people of all the country come when they want to play as well as to conduct financial operations."

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

TASMANIA NOW FORGING AHEAD

Government Passes a Bill Through Parliament to Cut Taxation by £100,000

HOBART, Tas. (Special Correspondence)—While most of the Australian states are faced with increased taxation, the Labor Government of Tasmania, which last year budgeted for a deficiency of £100,000 produced instead a surplus of £28,000, and as a sequel to the improved outlook, it has just passed through Parliament a bill reducing taxation by £100,000. This is only a first installment. It is intended next financial year to reduce taxation by a similar amount, the ultimate intention being to make Tasmania the lowest taxed State in the Commonwealth.

Experience has taught the Labor Party that high taxation is not a good thing for the progress of the State. Its theory that what is used to term the "capitalistic" companies and people of means should be heavily taxed like many other things, has proved that it will not work in practice, that it is a kind of two-edged sword and causes unemployment instead of giving employment.

Economic Survey

As the result of the representations put up to the Commonwealth Government, Tasmania has been given the first call on the reconstituted Science and Research Institute, and experts are now making an economic survey of the state. This coupled with the organization of oversea marketing is expected to give a wonderful stimulus to the development of landed industries. There has been a notable improvement in the mining industry and for the first time dredgers are being employed inland on tin mining. This is in the southwest of Tasmania in uninhabited country, and the experiment is being watched with considerable interest. For the first time a mine with splendid steam coal is being opened up. All river steamers which formerly used New South Wales coal are now using the local product with excellent results, and as soon as the coal is produced in sufficient quantity the railways also will be independent of imported coal.

In consequence of the severe motor competition with the state-owned railways, particularly for passengers, regulations have been passed which limit the motor coaches to a speed of 25 miles an hour. This gives them no advantage in speed over the railways, which on a 3ft. 6in. gauge have a maximum speed of 45 miles per hour, and for that gauge are the fastest trains in the world. The grades are steep in places and the curves many and sharp. In addition the motorcoach proprietors have to pay heavy licenses.

The State also has been divided into five zones, and an extra license fee is required for each zone that the motor enters. In this way it has been made unprofitable for the motorcars to compete with the railways over certain sections.

American Tourists

Considerable interest has been caused by the announcement that the 20,000-ton Cunard liners Carinthia and Franconia are to visit Hobart early in the new year with American tourists on board, but there is keen disappointment that the arrangements do not permit the passengers to stay even one night in Tasmania, both vessels being scheduled to leave on the day of arrival. As Tasmania, with its rivers, lakes, mountains, fertile valleys, limestone caves of many miles magnitude, with their marvelous stalactites and stalagmites and subterannean rivers, is the wonderland of the Commonwealth, it is considered that the promoters of the trips are missing one of the great attractions of the voyage in giving the tourists no time to look round.

Labor parties in Australia at least have always been the advocates of state enterprises, and in no state were there stronger advocates than in Tasmania. It was a Labor Government, however, that sold the state ships purchased by a Nationalist Government, and now it is selling the carbide works which came into its hands through the failure of the owners to meet their liabilities to the Government for loans and power. These works are being sold to an English group for £140,000.

Experience of office has shown the Labor Party many weaknesses in its hitherto advocated policy

Wild Tribesmen Become Skilled Workmen at Katanga Mines, in Heart of Africa

Above—View of a Compound for Natives, Built of Sun-Dried Bricks, with Cement Floors and Grass Roofs.
Below—Women and Children Drawing Weekly Rations at Panda Compound of the Union Minière de Haut Katanga, in Belgian Congo.

CONGO TRAINING NATIVE WORKER

Dearth of White Labor Necessitates Use of Black in Responsible Posts

Natives from some of the wild tribes of the jungles of Africa are becoming skilled workmen under the guidance of the Union Minière de Haut Katanga, Africa's famous copper mine in the Belgian Congo, according to Dr. John M. Springer, Methodist missionary, who recently returned to the United States from that country, where he has spent the greater part of 25 years working among the natives of the mining district.

The Katanga mines, located almost in the heart of the African continent, contain the largest deposits of rich copper ore known in the world. Although now one of the largest producers of copper, only 12 of the 150 mines that the company has pegged out in this district have been opened up To meet the demand for labor, the company is educating and training natives for responsible positions.

Hunters Become Artisans

Some of the most intelligent natives, men who not so many years ago were hunting for a living, are now employed as overseers, carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, time-keepers, telephone operators, and even locomotive engineers.

"Most of these native workers," said Dr. Springer, "come directly from the various African tribes. Some of them become steady workers, but many find the routine of mining camp too radical a change from their former mode of living and sooner or later drift out of the district.

"To train natives for more responsible positions, the company maintains a trade school. Instruction is also given in reading and simple arithmetic.

"When I left Africa natives were receiving about 45 francs a month, then equivalent to about $2 in our money. At the present rate of 2.78 cents for the Belgian franc, their monthly wage would equal $1.25. In addition to their wages, however, they are provided with houses and weekly rations for their families. While this seems like ridiculously small pay to us in America, in Africa it is considered reasonable pay for natives who otherwise might be living a precarious existence in the wild country. Every male native must pay a poll tax of about $1 a year to the Belgian Government."

Housing Not Difficult

Housing the workers is not much of a problem, as the climate in this section is mild and does not run to extremes. Seldom does the thermometer get above 90 degrees or go below freezing. "The houses which the Union Minière builds for its workers are one-room affairs with cement floors, walls of sun-dried brick and thatched roofs," said Mr. Springer. "The company is now, however, building some new villages, or compounds as they are called, which have houses of two rooms and a small kitchen and a hen house in the rear.

"Not only are the natives well fed and housed, but they are also as a rule well treated by their employers. Anyone who employs 20 or more men is required by law to speak at least one native language in order to lessen the chance for misunderstanding.

"The credit for the present favorable conditions under which the natives work belongs to George Gray, who was an official of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the company which prospected through this territory, and now holds an interest in the Union Minière. Mr. Gray set the standard for treatment of the natives, and was beloved by them."

STUDENTS MAKE SCHOOLS CHEERY

Australians Organize Concerts and With Earnings Adorn Classrooms

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—It may be doubted whether there is anywhere an educational feature of more thrilling interest than that which enjoys immense public popularity in South Australia. It is known as the 1000-voice concert.

These entertainments are given under the auspices of the Public Schools' Floral and Decoration Society, which was founded in 1891 by J. A. Hartley, who conceived the idea of brightening the class rooms by organizing concerts to raise money for decorative purposes. The success of the movement was immediate and unprecedented. The number of concerts grew from one to four and this did not by any means exhaust the public demand for tickets.

The First Conductor

The first conductor was Alexander Clark, who trained the children for 22 years, and successive conductors have given proof of leadership and rare skill in knitting together, with massive effects of harmony, the voices of 1000 children. Pictures, pianos, lanterns and slides, stereoscopes, band instruments, library books, and so forth, have been secured, costing thousands of pounds.

In 1913 it was decided to devote the net proceeds of that year's concerts to the foundation of a scholarship in musical studies. This is tenable at the Elder Conservatorium of Music and perpetuates the memory of the first conductor. The present leader holds the post of supervisor of music for the education department. Mr. Gratton is a most capable musician and he has developed among the 1000 boys and girls forming the choir a passion for unaccompanied part singing.

Boys Interested

The selected scholars in the various schools are trained there by the teachers, with the supervision of the conductor, who has the 1000 voices under him for only two or three rehearsals just prior to the concerts being given. Mr. Gratton finds that boys' voices are an acquisition to the choir although more difficult to train than girls' voices at the same age. Many of the children who take part in these concerts are now given the opportunity to continue their training in choral singing at the metropolitan high schools, and later at the teachers' college under the direction of the supervisor of music.

By means of these concerts many of the city and suburban schools are attractively decorated, and all this has been done without the slightest aid from the Government. No subsidy or grant of any kind has either been sought or offered.

AUSTRALIA PLANS ROAD SYSTEM

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The Federal Government has propounded a scheme for co-operation with the various states in a roading program, and undertook to find £20,000,000 for the work. Only three of the six states agreed to this road scheme, but the federal Treasurer persists. It will be proceeded with, and provision will be made for other states to come as they perceive the wisdom of doing so.

SPAIN TIGHTENS OVERSEAS BONDS

Tendency to Look Toward America Increases—Aid Is Sent to Cuba

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—The large Cuban colony resident in Madrid responded handsomely to an appeal made by their Ambassador, Señor Garcia Kohly, who is collecting funds for the alleviation of the distress consequent upon the recent disaster in Cuba. At a reception given at the Embassy recently a number of prominent people of Madrid society were present, and a total of 100,000 pesetas was collected, which is an unsually large amount for a local subscription. The Council of Ministers also decided to open a subscription for this purpose, contributing 250,000 pesetas.

It is interesting to note how the tendency to look toward America becomes stronger and stronger in Spain. One day a year is now set apart for the purpose of fomenting what is called the "spirit of the race." The date chosen is October 12, the anniversary of Columbus first sighting America being considered a most suitable day for holding "La Fiesta de la Raza." On this day the official ceremony takes place before the statue of Columbus, at the foot of which a wreath is laid by the representative of one of the American states.

This year the honor fell to Bolivia, and the ceremony was presided over by the Minister of Public Education. All the members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps were present, and speeches were made. The Minister of Bolivia said that the bonds between Spain and the countries who were once its colonies overseas were indissoluble, so much so that it was permissible to doubt whether the Spaniards had conquered America or whether the Americans in regaining the affection of Spain had not achieved the conquest of the peninsula.

Over 30,000 children from 400 schools paraded before Columbus's statue, and the usual holiday was declared throughout Spain, not only for children but for Government officials, banks, etc. In the evening a gala performance was held at a theater at which members of the Latin-American colonies were present in large numbers, and special medals having been struck, the Minister of State presented them to the aviators who had recently crossed the Atlantic.

Similar festivals were held at Barcelona, San Sebastian and other Spanish cities, and at all of them the dominanat note was the interest now felt by Spain in its relations with Latin America.

CONCRETE ROADS OVER BOGS

GLASGOW (Special Correspondence)—Concrete has been enlisted for the completion of the Scottish section of the Great North Road between Blair Atholl and Inverness. Twelve reinforced concrete bridges have to be built before the road is opened in the summer of 1927. This is all in the ordinary course of concrete work, but a unique use of it is being made to carry the road over the two great peat bogs between Tomatin and Carrbridge. This is being done by concrete rafts and over a mile has been covered by a huge slab of concrete, 7 inches thick and 21 feet wide.

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South Sea Islands Afford Opportunities for Japanese

Pacific Territory Practicable Field for Economic Expansion, According to Dr. S. Washio

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—That the islands and countries of the South Seas offer Japan a natural and practicable field for economic expansion completely divorced from politics is the belief of Dr. S. Washio, one of the ablest of Japanese critics and writers. Discussing the recent conference on South Seas trade held under the direction of the Japanese Foreign Office, he analyzes the various quarters of the globe which have been considered possible fields for such expansion, and comes to the conclusion that the islands of the southern Pacific offer the natural, most acceptable and most developed field.

Brazil, for instance, holds out no great advantage unless Japanese capitalists buy land far in advance of the stream of immigration, while it is still cheap. In Manchuria, Japan went in for political motives and its interest there is still largely political. "We went there," he says, "politically and for reasons of military strategy. We acquired the Kwantung concession, took over the South Manchuria Railway and have since built several subsidiary lines at enormous expense. But we have made no headway there in the line of natural economic progress, because the climate and other requirements in Manchuria have no affinity with original Japanese habits, and we had to compete against the tremendous odds of cheap and monotonous Chinese labor.

Problem Is Economic

Like most of the clear-thinking Japanese, Dr. Washio conceives Japan's problem to be primarily an economic, rather than a political or military one, and he would solve it in an economic way. It may have been true a half century ago that political and military considerations weighed most heavily with the Japanese Empire, but that time has definitely passed. The development of industry at home and the expansion of markets abroad seem to offer the sole road by which Japan will be able to retain the place it has already won in the world.

"The South Sea Islands are politically under the control of Great Britain, France, and Holland," says Dr. Washio. "Japan is seeking economic opportunities there under that political condition, and feels there is plenty of room without disturbing it. The most hopeful aspect of the conference is that the belief prevailed that Japan's opportunities there are wholly economic and natural and have no political motive. The delegates considered this problem within the existing political condition. They are minded only to make use of the opportunities that are offered, and seek no more.

Industrial Development

"If Japan's interest is to expand it should be by sheer economic force. And that economic force is of a homely sort. We wish to be planters and traders, elements in the thriving ports, towns and villages, and nothing more. We mean to do what the Chinese are doing there in such great masses in a little different way. We do not mean to acquire political concessions, to build railways and navy docks. It is a homely sort of economic activity that we seek, and that is, I think, the only sort Japan is capable of sustaining for long."

He points out that the natives of French Indo-China, for instance, have never developed the agricultural wealth of their country, and that similar opportunities exist elsewhere. Although the Chinese are eminently fitted to do this work, Dr. Washio believes that "Japanese have a quicker sense of adaptability and are more alert and ambitious. In trade, also, Chinese can undersell any other race, but Japanese have an advantage over them insofar as the development of the Japanese industrial system is in advance of that of the Chinese. In this respect, and also in respect to the development of a labor force, Japan stands just midway between China and the West. This situation, we hope, fits us peculiarly for the economic development of the South Sea islands. There we feel our economic affinity."

WORLD MAY GET NEW CALENDAR

League Committee of 1924 Submits Report and Makes Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Should the calendar be reformed? If so, how should it be done? The second of these questions, at any rate, is answered in the report issued by the special committee appointed by the League of Nations in 1924. Schemes to the number of 185 have been sent in by 33 countries. Of these, France provided 33, the United States 27, Germany 24, Great Britain 5, and other countries sent in verious numbers.

Detailed questionnaires were sent to the 56 states which are members of the League, and to religious authorities and business circles throughout the world. Replies were received, among others, from 27 governments, 26 international organizations, including the numerous national committees of the International Chamber of Commerce, 18 national railway administrations, and the educational authorities of 23 countries.

Owing to the fact that the present calendar changes from year to year, its exact reproduction only takes place once every 28 years. Hence the dates of periodical events can never be fixed with precision. Each year the authorities have to make a special decision when convening Parliament, for instance, or arranging the dates of holidays, fairs, and markets, or fixing summer time. Lastly, and this is perhaps the greatest drawback from a statistical and commercial point of view, no genuine statistical comparison between one year and another is possible, while the various subdivisions of the year itself—the half-years, quarters, and months—are likewise incapable of comparison.

In the opinion of the League's committee, "the attention of the public, on whose approval any reform of the calendar must depend, should be directed exclusively (in order that it may understand their respective advantages and disadvantages) to the fundamental principles of three main groups of reform."

Three First Quarters Equal

The first of these, which is the simplest, would equalize three of the four quarters. The first three qquarters might consist of 30-30-31 days and the last quarter of 30-31-31 days (32 in leap year). Such leveling up would be of real advantage from the view of quarterly statistics, stock exchange transactions, banking accounts, and meteorological averages. Furthermore, calculations for finding the day of the week on which any given date falls would be considerably simplified. Thus, if Jan. 1 fell on a Sunday, Feb. 1 would be a Tuesday, March 1 a Thursday, and so on. This group interferes with tradition less than any other. The question, however, is whether its advantages, which are considerably less than those of the other two groups of reform, are sufficient to justify the change.

The second and third main groups not only possess all the advantages of the first group in equalizing the divisions of the year, but, in addition, establish a perpetual calendar and completely rectify the existing calendar. This result is obtained by making the extra day of the year (the 365th) a blank day, i. e., placing it outside the week, as, for instance, between Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. The introduction of the blank day, however, breaks the perpetuity of the cycle of weeks, and raises certain religious difficulties, mainly in Jewish circles.

Other Methods

The second group makes all the quarters equal with 30-30-31 days. The 365th day would be counted outside the week and might be called New Year's Day, preceding Jan. 1, while Leap-Year Day might precede July 1. Thus the quarters and half-years would be equal, and each month could contain the same number of working days; but the months would not be equal, nor would dates fall on the same day of the week in each month, while the comparison of future dates or statistics with past dates would be less complicated than in the thirteenth-month group, but more complicated than in the simple reform method.

The third group is one of radical reform. These systems would divide the year into 13 months of four weeks each, giving 364 days, to which would be added the extra day outside the week. This and Leap Year Day could be inserted as in the second group. Such a calendar would be a perpetual one, and days of the week would always fall on the same dates of the months. All the months would be equal, with the same number of weeks, working days, and Sundays.

The committee considers that the 13-month system is of greater utility for statistics and commerce, if the month rather than the quarter is to be taken as the unit of economic life. Otherwise the 12-month system is preferable. Probably few people know that the 13-month system is in partial use on British railways. A considerable number of employees are paid every 28 days, that is, by the lunar month instead of the calendar month.

RUSSIAN FINDS CHINESE CITIES

Pictures of Hieroglyphics—Ancient Gobi Desert Road Is Discovered

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The veteran Russian explorer of Mongolia and adjacent territories, Prof. Peter Kozlov, has just returned to Leningrad after an extended expedition which took him through hitherto untraversed wastes of the Gobi Desert. In the course of the trip he found that several oases which he had encountered on an earlier expedition in 1908 had disappeared in the constantly shifting sands.

The most interesting and striking discovery which Kozlov and his party made was a ruined Chinese town, Shua-Ooay-Cheien, which was erected in the thirteenth century by Kubla Khan. Only the walls of this town were left standing, along with a little stone building which stood in the center of the town and resembled a military post. Near by, on a rocky hill, the explorers found a polished stone monument between three and four feet high, which was covered with hieroglyphics. These were photographed and copied by the expedition. A rough translation of the inscription conveyed the information that the town was built more than six centuries ago as a Chinese military center.

Professor Kozlov revisited the buried Mongolian city Kara-Khoto, which he had discovered many years ago. Here they found interesting specimens of pottery and chinaware, together with a large head of Buddha, made out of some unknown clay substance. Crossing the desert, some members of the expedition found a thirteenth century road, used by the medieval princes of Kara-Khoto to drive their caravans to Peking. The road was built on artificial embankments designed to protect it against the sands. Now it is almost entirely covered by the moving sands of the desert. But, in Professor Kozlov's opinion, it can easily be restored, thereby connecting the central part of the Gobi Desert with Peking.

On his return journey from Kara-Khoto to Urga, the capital of Mongolia, Professor Kozlov discovered in the Altai Mountains a beautiful and impressive mausoleum, which probably belonged to a Mongolian khan, and was erected in the tenth century. Traveling along the River Orkhan, the explorers found what is believed to be the only waterfall in Mongolia, a cascade which falls from a height of 80 feet near the source of the river. This cascade, it is suggested, might be usefully employed in initiating irrigation projects which would fertilize the Mongolian desert.

The ethnographic section of the expedition collected songs, tales and legends of the practically unknown Mongolian tribe of the Turgouts. Altogether the explorers brought back more than 3000 archæological, geological and ethnographical specimens.

NEWSPAPER AMALGAMATIONS DISTURB PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

Movement Said to Portend Control of Public Opinion and Loss of Independent Views—Syndicates Called Bad for Journalists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Concentration of British newspapers and weeklies into a few powerful hands goes on unchecked, and public opinion is fast becoming aroused to the situation The few remaining independent papers, like the Manchester Guardian and the Nation, have described the logical consequences of this movement, but the consolidations continue to be announced every few weeks. A newspaper "trust" is not a thing that the average Englishman is disposed to look upon with equanimity, and protests are heard in many quarters.

One of the latest important moves has been the acquisition by William Harrison and his associates in the Inveresk Paper Company, Ltd., of the Illustrated London News, Sketch, Sphere, Tatler, Men's Wear, Eve, Draper's Record, Graphic, and the Bystander. This places practically all the illustrated weeklies under one management.

A Market for Paper

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Inveresk Paper Company, Ltd., was held recently, when Mr. Harrison, the chairman, informed his shareholders of the purchase of these periodicals and gave the reason for the purchase. After stating that the company had safeguarded its sources of raw material, Mr. Harrison spoke of measures taken to safeguard the market for its products. He said:

"Similarly, it was always in my mind that an indispensable adjunct to this policy was an assured market for a large output of our manufactured goods, also under our control. I therefore came to the conclusion some months ago that it would be a great advantage to your company and its associated mills if I could acquire for them a group of leading British illustrated papers and periodicals. This, as you know, has now been accomplished. . . . Addressing you as shareholders of the Inveresk Company, I should like once more to emphasize the great advantages which will accrue to your company and its associated companies from the regular large market assured for its manufactured paper through close association with the papers purchased."

Public opinion in England, so far disclosed, seems to agree that, while this may be excellent business tactics in running a paper mill, it completely ignores other vital factors that are involved where the leading periodicals of England are concerned. In the daily newspaper field the same sort of thing is going on. A writer in the Nation says:

"I hardly remember a time when, as journalists say, things were 'so bad in the street.' The avenues of employment are steadily narrowed with every fresh amalgamation. The rise of these giant syndicates is bad for journalism as a trade, and bad for the interests of newspaper readers—that is, for everybody. Another daily has been snuffed out, and its staff, many of whom have worked for it very many years, must shift for themselves as best they can in a crowded market. Other papers—any journalist could mention two—are notoriously in danger of extinction or absorption. The tentacles of the syndicate are stretching out over the country newspapers.

A Dangerous Trade

"In a few years the newspapers of independent ownership and character will be as rare as independent members of Parliament. For the journalist all this means that his is fast becoming a dangerous trade. For the public it means that before long opinion will be as thoroughly controlled as propaganda was controlled by the Government through its hold on wireless and paper supplies in the general strike. A few clever business men, with all the acquisitive power of Northcliffe, but without his ideas, will boss the newspapers—and degrade them."

The undesirable character of the consolidation movement has also been pointed out by C. P. Scott, the venerable owner and editor of the Manchester Guardian, who lays down the following precepts with regard to editing a newspaper:

"A newspaper is of necessity something of a monopoly, and its first duty is to shun the temptations of a monopoly. Its primary office is the gathering of news. At the peril of its soul it must see that the supply is not tainted. Neither in what it gives nor in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation, must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free, but facts are sacred."

LIVERPOOL HAS FINE ORGAN

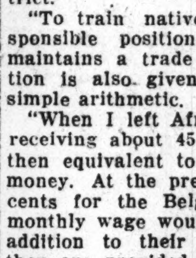
LIVERPOOL (Special Correspondence)—The great organ of Liverpool Cathedral which was recently dedicated is said to be the finest in the world. It is probably the only one, too, which has its own private telephone system. This is to facilitate the tuning of the instrument, as it is so vast. No fewer than 17 telephones are installed so that the man at the keyboard can communicate easily with the tuners at work on the pipes in the outlying portions.

FLOATING ROADWAY OVER MERSEY OPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A notable engineering undertaking reached a successful conclusion when the new floating roadway over the Mersey, constructed for the Wallasey Corporation, was recently opened for traffic. Costing, with its approaches and landing stages, some £180,000, the new roadway is 600 feet long and 56 feet wide.

The roadway is built up with five floating spans each supported on eight steel pontoons. When not working, the whole roadway is housed in a cut in the river wall. The capacity of this floating roadway is estimated up to 30 tons weight for any one vehicle. There will be a 20-minute service all day to 6 p. m. and half-hourly to 8 p. m., and charges vary according to the size of vehicle from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.



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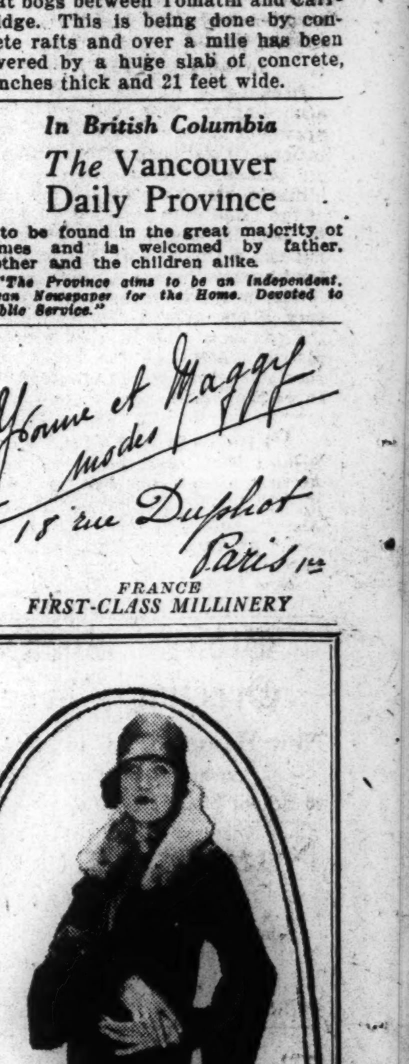

Automobile Show at Olympia Beats All Records for Sales

In Spite of Industrial Depression in England Manufacturers Do Big Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—All Britain, and the visitors from many outside countries as well, have been amazed at the twentieth annual automobile show which has just closed at Olympia. In the face of the greatest industrial crisis and depression faced in a century, much larger sales of cars have been made than at any previous show. While no accurate figures as to sales can be cited, there is on doubt that all records were far surpassed. Before the show had been open four days, many car manufacturers with large capacities for turning out cars were unable to promise delivery before next April or May.

The industry may now be considered to be in an impregnable position for years to come. To this result continental and American competition has contributed in no small degree by putting British manufacturers on their mettle. Thus, the adoption of the fabric covered body in France has made the production of saloon cars less expensive, by reducing the weight of the coach-work, and this has enabled the American example to be followed of making the saloon the normal type of moderate-priced family car.

Six-Cylinder Cars at Low Price

Looked at from one point of view—and a very important one to the bulk of the motoring public—the 1927 models may best be described as offering six-cylinder luxury at four-cylinder prices. There are at least two thoroughly good six-cylinder cars to be obtained for less than £300, and of the 29 new six-cylinder models no less than seven can be had for under £400. And for less than £500 an eight-cylinder car may be purchased.

This year, for the first time, the buyer with only £100 to spend had two cars to choose from—both British—one of them an eight horsepower, two- or four-seater, equipped with four-wheel brakes and dynamo lighting and electric starter. The buyer with £150 in his pocket had 11 cars to choose from, while the man with £200 was offered no less than 21 under that price, four of which were saloons. Anyone who was prepared to spend up to £300 was bewildered by the choice before him—numbering as it does 52 different cars.

The £100 Machine

This year's show also marked the appearance of the £100 car, and of the 12-cylinder engine. Judging by the interest which the former attracted among dealers and agents a lively demand for it is expected. As to the 12-cylinder engine, this is a magnificent piece of work, which has developed 180 horsepower on the bench. The result is that the variation of speed on top gear is quite extraordinary, anything between 2 and 82 miles an hour being easily attained, while acceleration to 50 miles an hour is possible in four seconds. The engine is in reality a double six, the two units being set on a common crankcase at 60 degrees.

Considerable interest was also attracted by the appearance of the only British super-charged car. This is an 11 horsepower sports model—that is to say, the taxable power is 11, but 50 is the normal brake, and 65 the output with the booster.

The Olympia Show has now established itself firmly as a main national festival of the year. On the opening day this year nearly 21,000 people paid for admission—an increse of 5000 over the total for the same day last year. On the second day, a Saturday, the attendance doubled, numbering 43,400, which is 15,000 more than on the corresponding day in 1925.

Ancient Rock Palace in Texas Recalls Court Life of Old World

Restoration of Crumbling Structure, Built by Spaniards in 1749, Proposed by Historical Societies as Meeting Place, and Memorial to State's Heroes

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—An ancient governor's palace, where the splendors of Old World court life once were set down upon a far western frontier of this New World, is threatened by the encroachments of progress.

The City of San Antonio has been requested by the Texas Historical and Landmarks Society and the Daughters of the Heroes of Texas to buy the crumbling rock palace, built by the Spanish Government and dedicated in 1749, according to inscription which appears with the Spanish coat of arms over its doorway.

The building, used as a capitol by representatives of the Spanish crown when this was the seat of government of the Texas Province of "New Spain," is the last remaining relic of the Spanish rule in this territory. Other royal structures were destroyed by the Mexicans when they revolted and Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain.

Located in City's Center

Because of its historical interest, according to Miss Adina de Zavala president of the petitioning organizations, it is desired to repair the old palace and to dedicate the rehabilitated structure to all the heroes of the Lone Star State. It could then be used for any patriotic purposes—but the main idea is first to provide for its preservation.

The property is situated on Military Plaza, only a few blocks from the center of San Antonio's business district. Although the patio in the rear of the palace is in disrepair, the three-foot main walls stand. It is suggested that the walls be stuccoed, and a tile roof be added.

Aside from its international aspect, the old palace holds particular sentimental interest for Texans. Held by the Mexicans in 1835 when San Antonio was captured by the Texans, the former Spanish capitol was the last Mexican stronghold to fall to the victors.

Met Three Governors There

Moses Austin, who came on his colonizing mission, paid his respects to Governor Martinez at the capitol, was repulsed, but, calling again with proper introduction which was lacking on his first visit, arranged for a desired passport to Mexico.

A bit of dazzling Old World court life amid surroundings in such sharp contrast that is the picture of the governor's palace contained in the diary of Lieut. Zebulon Pike, who met three governors at the palace in 1807 or 1808. They were Governors Codero, Herrera and Salcedo. Pike, who, on a reconnoitering trip from the United States, strayed "accidentally on purpose" into this alien region, was impressed by the beauty of the women, the brilliance of their gowns and the courtliness of the men. The diary relates how the governor of the province during levees which he held would step from the royal splendor of the palace to the near-by plaza and dance democratically with his people.

SUPERPOWER PLANS CITED

Industrial Possibilities in Midwest Outlined by Samuel Insull

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 — Superpower developments centering in Chicago, and their industrial possibilities, were sketched by Samuel Insull, public utility operator, at the first annual meeting of the Electric Association of Chicago.

He outlined an extensive system in construction over the region bounded by Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The intervening area, "to say nothing of territory reached by further connections to the east and south and west, will be covered by a network of secondary transmission and distribution lines," Mr. Insull reported.

"Imagine," he said, "the consequences of this development, the effect of it upon industry and trade and living conditions over a vast area; abundant and economical power for productive industry, transportation quickened and multiplied, more of the comforts and conveniences of electric service in the homes and on the farms."

Announcement of a policy adopted in conference with his operating and engineering associates was made by Mr. Insull. "The larger companies that supply energy directly to the Chicago district will not hereafter install any generating units of less than 50,000 kilowatts, or about 67,000 horsepower each. Units of larger capacity will be installed, of course, but nothing smaller."

Consequently nothing less than 50,000 kilowatt units will be installed in outlying stations at Waukegan, Joliet, Michigan City, Dressler, Ind., on the Wabash River near Terre Haute, and in the station to be built at Pekin, Ill. The significance of this program was explained by comparison. The stations named by Mr. Insull call for units at least two thirds greater in capacity than units thought to be large for a Chicago station only five years ago.

The electric generating capacity economically available to the Chicago district is today approximately 1,250,000 kilowatts, or more than 1,750,000 horsepower, comparable with the commercially available generating resources of the world's largest two electric districts; namely the aggregate capacity of all electricity supply companies in the Greater New York district and the aggregate Canadian and American capacity in the Niagara Falls district, including Buffalo.

The annual output of electricity per capita in the Chicago district—nearly 1000 kilowatt hours per capita per annum—is greater than anywhere else in the world, except on the Pacific coast and in the Niagara Falls district, where circumstances are unique, Mr. Insull reported. The average selling price of electricity to the final user is lower in the Chicago district, he stated, than it is in any other part of this United States, Niagara Falls again being an exception.

The capital investment of the electricity supply companies in the Chicago district has been practically doubled in 10 years, he remarked, while the telephone and the telegraph companies have a little more than doubled their capital investment here. The investment in electrical manufacturing is today practically about six times that of 10 years ago, he added.

CUBA LIMITS SUGAR CROP

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Cuba's next sugar crop will not exceed 4,500,000 tons, a presidential decree announces. The advisory commission appointed by President Machado recommended that the crop be limited to not more than 4,500,000 tons. The decree also provides for commencement of actual cutting of cane on Jan. 1.

In the Lighter Vein

Perfectly Satisfactory

"Where's your license for driving a car?" asked the policeman.

"Right here in my pocket."

"Oh, that's all right, then, if you've got it. I don't need to bother to look at it. But if you didn't have one, I'd have to see it."

Always

"What's the new strike about?"

"It's hard to tell, but we're in the right."

The Coincidence

"Where are you going?" a young woman asked a shipmate, the second day out.

"Across the ocean," replied the other.

"That's a coincidence! So am I."

Lost and Found

A small boy was returning from school, crying bitterly.

"What ails you, my little fellow?" asked an old gentleman.

"I-I've lo-ost the p-penny the t-t-teacher gave for b-being the best boy in the class," sobbed the boy.

"Oh, well, never mind," replied the other, "here is another that will take its place. But tell me how you lost it?"

"'Cause I wasn't the best boy in the class," replied the boy.—*Lancashire Daily Post.*

—Punch

Poet: "Can I see the editor?"
Boy: "No. He won't be here today."
Poet (handing contribution): "Oh, well, put this in the waste-paper basket, will you?"

No Round Trips

Diminutive Financier (to companion standing in front of a merry-go-round): "No, siree! None of this round-and-round business for me. When I spend my money I want to go someplace."

Father to Son

Willie: "Pa, the teacher wants me to bring in a sentence using the word 'tradition.' What is tradition?"

Pa: "Tradition is something handed down from generation to generation."

And Willie wrote, "My pants are a tradition."—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

All in the Reading

"I don't believe half of what I see in print."

"Judging from your manuscript, you must include the dictionary."—*Fellowship Forum.*

—Life

"Most interesting man, that—an authority on fish culture."
"Really! I never supposed that fish had any culture—that is, to speak of."

One-Hole Golf

When asked how he made out on his day on the links, the beginner replied that he made it in 80.

"Eighty!" ejaculated his friend, "that's really remarkable. Most old-timers would envy you on that score. You'll surely be an enthusiast from now on."

"Yes," said the novice, condescendingly, "I'm going back tomorrow and try the second hole."—*Wall Street Journal.*

College Bred

A Negro had for several years served faithfully as the caretaker of one of the dormitories at University of North Carolina. One day he came into the president's office, and presented his resignation.

Dr. Battle expressed some regret, saying that he disliked to lose him.

"Yaas, suh," replied the Negro, "but, you see, it's dis way, Mr. President. You know, I'se a preacher, and de bishop at de las' conference has done sent me down to Tarboro, N. C., 'cause he says dat charge needs a university man!"—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Explained

Farmer (using telephone): "Send me over a bushel of oats."

Clerk: "Surely. For whom?"

"Don't try to joke with me—for my horse."

WORK TOGETHER, IS FARM SLOGAN

Co-operative Union Indorses Plan—Military Training in Schools Opposed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 19 (Special)—"Buy together, sell together, and vote together," was adopted as a national slogan by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union at its convention here. This was incorporated in a program of topics dealing with the farmers' problems and interests designed to unify the policy of Farmer Union members throughout the country. No better ideal and statement of program can be conceived for the union than organization, education, and co-operation, the convention agreed on its closing day.

The delegates adopted the report of its banking committee, which recommended that members of the union from every state institute a plan similar to the one in use in Kansas where farmers have organized their own banks, the report declaring that, "It is agreed by all of us that co-operative marketing is one of the main solutions of the farmers' problems and that no cooperative association can function without an adequate financial system."

Revision of tariff schedules in the interest of agriculture, lower freight rates, repeal of the so-called guaranty clause in the Esch-Cummins law, abolition of military training in high schools and colleges and full control by the Government of the federal reserve system and the issuance of currency were among the demands made by the union in the adoption of the joint report of its resolutions and legislative committees.

The convention indorsed farm relief measures to come before Congress which would place agriculture on a basis of equality with business and industry, properly financed with government loans with control to be vested in the farmers themselves, selection of board members to be made from bona fide co-operative associations within three years from time of organization.

The resolution condemning military training declared that members of the farmers union "are opposed to military training in our high schools and colleges and seriously object to the excessive expenses for maintenance of state military and citizens' training camps under the guise of education."

The convention also expressed approval of the stand taken by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, in regard to the disposal of Muscle Shoals. It also went on record for establishing a special organization and educational fund to further the work of the union.

SUNSET STORIES

November's Flower

THERE are no flowers for Mother's birthday," sighed Margery Anne as she looked across the silvery brown meadow.

"No," laughed Dicky Dan scornfully, "only millions and millions of chrysanthemums!"

"I mean the wild kind, Brother," explained Margery Anne, who was both older and wiser. "You know she likes them best."

"We might find something, if we looked," began Dicky Dan.

"Come, see, see, see, see, see," called Chickadee from the tree above them.

"Why, he is talking to us, Sister," said Dicky Dan, looking with excitement at the bright-eyed little gray bird who turned his little black-capped head first to this side, then to that. "And now he is flying down the fence-row. And now he is calling again. He wants us to follow him. Let's go!"

"Oh, let's do," agreed Margery Anne, following after them.

"Come, see, see, see,' called Chickadee.

"He's stopping at the goldenrod," said Dickey Dan, who was still ahead in the race. "Maybe he wants us to take that to Mother."

"No, Birdie," said Margery Anne. "That was beautiful a month ago, but it is too faded and feathery-fluffy now. We can't take it."

"Come, see, see, see," called the bright little voice again.

"He is on the blackberry briars now," announced Dicky Dan. He says Mother might like them."

"She does like the purpley-red leaves," said Margery Anne, "but we can't take them for her birthday. Birthdays are different, but maybe birds don't know."

"Come, see, see, see," called Chickadee again, as if to prove he knew as much as anyone.

"He is on the wild rose briar now," shouted Dicky Dan. "He says the bright red hips are better than any flower. Mother will surely like them."

"Yes, she will," agreed Margery Anne. "I shall take some to her—though I did want something better than that even. But I know it is too late now."

"I'd like to take this nest," said Dicky Dan, looking longingly at a very small one in the bushes before him. I'm old enough now to start a collection, Mother said."

"Very well, take it," said Margery Anne. "It is blowing loose in the wind so the birds can't use it any more. And now we shall go back."

"Oh, see, see, see, see, see," called Chickadee triumphantly as they turned to go.

"Maybe there's something else," suggested Dicky Dan.

"What could there be, Brother?" asked Margery Anne doubtfully.

"I don't know. But there is something. I see it," insisted Dicky Dan. "It's a bluebird down in the rushes."

"No," said Margery Anne, "the bluebirds have all gone now. It couldn't be that."

"But it is something. And it is blue," insisted Dicky Dan again. "Oh, it's a blue flower! A real one!"

"So it is," said Margery Anne, stooping to behold the miracle. "It is a real flower in November. And it is only a bud. If we take it, it may bloom."

So she gathered the flower stalks carefully and took them home with her. And that is how Mother came to have the beautiful and rare closed gentian, which she had not seen for years, for her birthday. And how Margery Anne and Dicky Dan learned that its blossoms never open, but remain a bud always, even after they have faded from blue to purple.

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Diamonds
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Overcoats Are In!
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We Carry a Fine Variety of
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Millinery
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BONNIE WEE BEAUTY SHOP
Expert operator in attendance
42 Vernon Street
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Merchandise of MERIT Only
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The best of everything for your Thanksgiving Dinner
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RADIO and SPORTING GOODS
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A very choice selection of unusual leather bags and purses of foreign and domestic make. Bead bags, Petit-Point Bags, Aubuson Bags.

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Semi-Chiffon Pointed Heel Hosiery made with silk top reinforced with lisle, lisle feet. Fashionable colors.
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Treasure Aisle is open again for the gift seeker who wants original, distinctive gifts. There is, perhaps, no other shop similar anywhere between Boston and New York as a trove of unusual art wares, antiques and foreign Furniture pieces.
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HAINES IS TOO MUCH FOR EDGE

Newcomer Loses in Short Order in U. S. Squash Tennis Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Rowland B. Haines, champion of the Columbia University Club, made his first appearance yesterday in the United States fall squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, and smashed the hopes of C. N. Edge, the newcomer from the Apawamis Club, who had been announced as the new star in the game, in short order, the score being 15—5, 15—3. Edge is a big, powerful man, over six feet tall, with a strong service, but his lack of experience in the game made it easy for Haines to dispose of him by the use of the court craft of the ranking player.

E. R. Larigan, Class B champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, disposed of R. M. Kirkland, now a member of the New York Athletic Club, who was runner-up to him last year in the title tourney, with unusual ease, the score benig 15—10, 15—3. Larigan has come along brilliantly under the coaching of James Reid, the Crescent coach, and will be dangerous in any company before the season ends.

All but one of the second round matches were completed yesterday, with the struggle between William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, and L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, set over until Sunday. Fillmore V. S. Hyde, United States champion, was compelled to default, but hopes to be in condition to appear in the next two weeks. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Second Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated C. N. Edge, Apawamis Club, 15—5, 15—3.

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, won from F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, by default.

R. E. Hughes, New York A. C., defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 11—15, 15—7.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, 15—13, 15—5.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated D. W. Richert, New York A. C., 15—5, 15—13.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., 15—10, 15—3.

Tennis Attracts Large Gathering

Biggest Audience to Witness Sport in Midland Sees Professionals Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France and the rest of C. C. Pyle's troupe of tennis professionals played before a crowd of 6500, the largest gathering ever to witness a tennis event in the midland, at the Coliseum here, last night. Dignitaries of amateur tennis, who fought the introduction of the professional game, turned out in full force, some of them officiating for the matches.

As in all previous appearances on her "North American tour," Mlle. Lenglen defeated Miss Mary K. Browne of California, former United States women's champion, 7—5, 6—1, but not until Miss Browne won $300 in bonuses for her showing against the world's champion. Miss Browne was promised a bonus of $100 if she won four games in two sets and $100 more for each game over four. Miss Browne won the first four games straight before the French star got going.

Vincent Richards defeated Harvey B. Snodgrass, 6—4, 6—2, in the men's singles contests, Snodgrass thereby being deprived of a $100 bonus. In doubles, Richards and Paul Feret of France defeated Snodgrass and Howard O. Kinsey of California, 6—3, while Mlle. Lenglen and Richards in a mixed-doubles set defeated Miss Browne and Snodgrass, 7—5. Miss Lenglen delighted the ladies with her wardrobe, wearing an old rose bandeau and a series of chiffon blouses of the same color which she took off at intervals as the struggle grew warm. On her second appearance she had on a similar outfit of bright yellow.

Nicholas Altrock and Albert Schacht, famous baseball comedians, made a great hit with a sketch in which Schacht impersonated Mlle. Lenglen and Altrock impersonated himself. They played tennis with toy racquets and invisible balls, displayed strokes that even W. T. Tilden 2d never thought of, and ended with several strokes after the manner of slow motion pictures. The summary:

Women's Singles—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, France, defeated Miss M. K. Browne, California, 7—5, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—Mlle. Lenglen and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Browne and Harvey B. Snodgrass, 7—5.

Men's Singles—Vincent Richards defeated H. B. Snodgrass, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Vincent Richards and Paul Feret, France, defeated H. B. Snodgrass and H. O. Kinsey, California, 6—3.

CONFIDENCE IN JONES SHOWN AT LAST RALLY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—Confidence in T. A. D. Jones, Yale University coach, was the keynote of the final student football rally of the season, when Capt. Philip W. Bunnell '27, Reginald D. Root '26, and John M. Cates '06, paid tribute to the leadership the team has had this season, and expressed confidence of a Blue victory against the Crimson Saturday.

Coach Jones was given an enthusiastic reception when he stepped on the platform to pay tribute to the leadership of Bunnell, and to the determination of the squad. Captain Bunnell, following Jones on the platform, expressed the gratitude of the team to the student body for its attitude toward an eleven that had worked hard but had not produced, and condemned the criticism of the Yale coaching staff in the press.

Root, tackle on the 1924 and 1925 elevens, and Cates, for three years a star end and at present director of athletics at Bowdoin College, were enthusiastically received.

HARVARD SQUAD LEAVES BOSTON

Harvard's varsity football squad consisting of 36 players, coaches, trainers, etc., left Boston this morning for New Haven, Conn., where they are to meet the Yale varsity in their annual football game in the Yale Bowl tomorrow afternoon. The players had dinner on the train and held a signal practice in the Yale Bowl this afternoon, after which they went to Derby, Conn., where they will spend the night at the Hotel Clark.

EASTERN LEAGUE TO MEET

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—D. J. Haylon, president of the Eastern League, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the directors of the league to be held at Providence, R. I., Nov. 29. There will be a luncheon at 12 o'clock and the business meeting will be called at 1. The election of president will be one of the chief items of business.

WESLEYAN ELECTS FORTIN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 19—At a meeting of the varsity soccer team at Wesleyan University yesterday, Philip F. Fortin '28 of New Bedford, Mass., was elected captain.

"Channel Swim" in Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 19

SWIMMERS have only to drop in at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. pool for a "channel" jaunt if unfavorable weather or press of business prevents an attempt to master the storm-ridden water that separates England and France.

Yesterday 67 members of the "world's largest Y" covered 36 miles in the first day of competition in the "English Channel" swim, inaugurated as a substitute for the real thing, and to develop long distance swimmers. Each natator may splash as long and as far as he desires with any stroke. The elapsed time is recorded daily and the contestants' positions each week. But you must get there inside of a month, or in 11 actual swimming hours.

The swimmers are not greased. The 67 swimmers yesterday swam a total of 2520 lengths of the 75-foot pool, averaging a half-mile each.

Eastern Football Scores

PRINCETON		YALE	
14-Amherst	7	51-Boston	0
7-Wash. & Lee	7	19-Georgia	0
13-Annapolis	27	14-Dartmouth	7
7-Lehigh	6	0-Brown	7
27-Swarthmore	0	0-West Point	33
12-Harvard	0	0-Maryland	15
10-Yale	7	7-Princeton	10
90	54	91	72

DARTMOUTH		CORNELL	
59-Norwich	0	6-Geneva	0
50-Hobart	0	28-Niagara	0
21-Va. P. I.	0	49-Williams	0
7-Yale	14	24-Mich. State	14
12-Harvard	16	9-Columbia	17
0-Brown	10	41-St. Bonavent.	0
32-Boston	0	24-Dartmouth	23
181	40	181	54

HARVARD		TUFTS	
7-Geneva	16	20-Lowell T. S.	0
14-Holy Cross	19	10-Bates	0
27-Wm. & Mary	7	10-Bowdoin	7
16-Dartmouth	12	13-Vermont	14
69-Tufts	6	6-Harvard	69
0-Princeton	12	3-N. Hampsh.	28
0-Brown	21	7-Boston	16
133	93	69	134

WEST POINT		ANNAPOLIS	
21-Detroit	0	17-Purdue	13
21-Davis & E.	7	24-Drake	7
27-Syracuse	21	26-Richmond	0
41-Boston	0	27-Princeton	13
33-Yale	0	13-Colgate	7
55-F. & M.	0	10-Michigan	0
0-Notre Dame	7	53-W. Va. Wes.	7
		10-Georgetown	7
198	35	180	54

COLUMBIA		BROWN	
14-Vermont	0	14-R. I. State	0
26-Union	0	35-Colby	0
41-Wesleyan	0	32-Lehigh	0
7-Ohio State	32	27-Bates	14
24-Duke	0	7-Yale	0
17-Cornell	9	10-Dartmouth	0
13-Wm. & Mary	10	27-Norwich	0
0-Pennsylvania	3	21-Harvard	0
142	54	173	14

PENNSYLVANIA		PITTSBURGH	
41-F. & M.	0	9-Allegheny	7
40-Johns Hopk.	7	6-Georgetown	6
44-Swarthmore	0	7-Lafayette	17
27-Chicago	0	19-Colgate	16
36-Williams	0	0-Carnegie T.	14
0-Illinois	3	88-Westminster	0
3-Penn. State	0	17-W. Virginia	7
3-Columbia	0	0-Wash. & Jeff.	0
194	10	146	67

LAFAYETTE		PENN. STATE	
35-Muhlenberg	0	82-Susquehanna	0
47-Schuylkill	0	35-Lehigh Val.	0
17-Pittsburgh	7	48-Marietta	6
43-Dickinson	13	0-Notre Dame	28
30-Albright	7	0-Syracuse	10
16-Wash. & Jeff.	10	20-Geo. Wash.	12
37-Rutgers	0	0-Pennsylvania	3
68-Susquehanna	0	9-Bucknell	0
293	37	194	59

SYRACUSE		WESLEYAN	
18-Hobart	0	7-Middlebury	0
62-Vermont	0	0-Conn. A. C.	13
35-Wm. & Mary	0	0-Columbia	41
21-West Point	27	27-Rochester	6
10-Penn State	0	0-Amherst	20
31-Johns Hopk.	0	21-Trinity	0
7-Georgetown	13	14-Williams	23
10-Colgate	10	7-Bowdoin	20
194	50	76	123

COLGATE		VERMONT	
19-Hamilton	0	0-Columbia	14
46-Clarkson	0	0-Syracuse	62
44-St. Bonavent.	0	14-Clarkson	7
16-Pittsburgh	19	0-Providence	21
7-Annapolis	13	14-Tufts	13
38-Michigan St.	6	0-Norwich	3
28-Providence	0	13-Rennselaer	0
10-Syracuse	10	0-Middlebury	13
208	48	41	133

LEHIGH		NEW YORK	
0-St. John's	7	34-Niagara	0
6-Gettysburg	16	13-Allegheny	0
0-Brown	32	24-W. V. Wesly.	7
0-Quantico M.	14	21-Tulane	0
6-Princeton	7	30-Rutgers	0
6-Muhlenberg	32	27-Fordham	3
0-Bucknell	27	6-Carnegie T.	0
14-Rutgers	0	10-Davis & E.	3
32	135	165	13

AMHERST		WILLIAMS	
33-Rochester	0	7-Providence	10
7-Princeton	14	32-Middlebury	0
7-Bowdoin	7	0-Cornell	49
14-Hamilton	0	20-Mass. A. C.	0
20-Wesleyan	0	0-Penn	36
21-Mass. A. C.	7	0-Union	15
25-Union	0	23-Wesleyan	14
20-Williams	6	6-Amherst	20
147	34	88	144

BOWDOIN		MAINE	
6-Boston	0	7-Ft. Williams	6
7-N. Hampshire	0	7-R. I. State	0
7-Amherst	7	34-Middlebury	0
7-Tufts	10	21-Conn. A. C.	0
21-Colby	14	33-Bates	0
13-Bates	7	7-Colby	6
6-Maine	21	21-Bowdoin	6
20-Wesleyan	7	7-New Hamp.	14
87	66	137	32

BATES		COLBY	
2-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Brown	35
0-Tufts	10	0-N. Hampshire	6
14-Brown	27	6-Lowell T. S.	3
0-Maine	33	14-Bowdoin	21
7-Bowdoin	13	6-Maine	7
12-Lowell T. S.	6	25-Newport N.B.	0
0-Colby	14	14-Bates	0
35	97	65	72

NORWICH SCHEDULES THREE

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 19 (AP)—A schedule of three polo games to be played by the Norwich team in New York and New Jersey during the Thanksgiving holidays was announced today by Col. F. B. Edwards, coach. The 112th Field Artillery will be the opponents of the Cadets at East Orange, Nov. 25; the Triangle Club in New York City, Nov. 26, and the Essex troop in Newark on Nov. 27.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS MacPHAIL

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 19 (AP)—Robert B. MacPhail '28 of Arlington, Mass., yesterday was elected captain of the 1927 Dartmouth College football squad. MacPhail has alternated as regular halfback and quarterback for two years. Through much of this season MacPhail had been acting captain because Capt. Newman M. Horton '27 was out of several games. MacPhail is also a varsity hockey player.

EXETER ELECTS GILLIGAN

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 19—Francis Gilligan of Newtonville, Mass., halfback on the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven, was yesterday elected captain of the 1927 eleven by the players who took part in the Andover game. Gilligan has played two years on the eleven and is preparing for Harvard. He was captain of the Newton High School eleven three years ago.

DUKE TO PLAY ANNAPOLIS

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 19 (AP)—Dates for games with the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis next Oct. 22 and with Columbia University at Durham were announced yesterday by Duke University officials. The date of the Columbia game has not been definitely determined.

BARNES-FARRELL BEST BALL LOWEST

Lead for First 18 Holes in All-Professional Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 19—J. M. Barnes, unattached, and John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, led the field of professional golfers at the end of the first round of the 36-hole competition in the all-professional, all-amateur best ball golf championships in the annual mid-South tournament yesterday. The second 18 holes are yet to be competed and the entire 36 holes of the all-amateur championship are to be played, as rain prevented the amateurs starting yesterday and forced the professionals to give up their second 18 holes.

Barnes and Farrell had to play remarkable golf to lead the field at the end of the 18 holes, as Robert A. Cruickshank, winner of the amateur-professional tournament of the previous day, and P. J. Doyle of Elmsford were only a stroke behind. Farrell and Barnes had five birdies and an eagle on the 18 holes, Farrell's contribution being a nice two at the fifteenth. Barnes' ace was the first on the fourth hole since MacDonald Smith negotiated it during the North and South tourney last spring.

Following the two metropolitan teams in the first place were the two veterans, Fred McLeod and Emmet French, who faced the British professionals together in England last summer, with 37—31—68. The last nine, with five consecutive birdies, starting at the twelfth, was the high spot of the day's scoring.

The only other pair to get under 70 was Roland Hancock and Fred Hyatt, a North Carolina team, with 69. Joseph Turnesa and John Golden, another star metropolitan team, fared well with 36—34—70. Turnesa was off form going out, but improved coming in, getting two birdies. He missed two putts, which jumped out of the cup.

J. M. Barnes, unattached, and John Farrell, Quaker Ridge	33	33	66
R. A. Cruickshank, Progress, and P. J. Doyle, Elmsford	33	34	67
Emmet French, Youngstown, and Fred McLeod, Columbia	37	31	68
Roland Hancock, Wilmington, and Fred Hyatt, Charlotte, N. C.	36	33	69
Marshall Crichton, Buffalo, and Harold Long, High Point	35	35	70
Joseph Turnesa, Fairview, and John Golden, North Jersey	36	34	70
H. C. Lagerblade, Bristol and Donald Vinton, Plymouth	35	36	71
Cyril Walker, unattached, and James Donaldson, Fenimore	36	35	71
Palmer Maples, Roaring Gap, and Joseph Capello, Hyannisport	36	35	71
T. D. Armour, Congressional, and Alex Armour, unattached	36	35	71
Charles Farlow and Fred Newham, Greensboro, N. C.	36	36	72
T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, and George McLean, Grassy Sprain	36	37	73
Wilfred Thomson and James Thomson, Richmond, Va.	38	35	73
Charles Gray, Augusta, and Andrew Gray, Sedgfield	37	36	73
Paul Andress, Winston-Salem, Clarence Owen, Greenville	37	37	74
Jess Snook, West End, and James Martucci, Teterboro	38	36	74
Henry Ciuci, unattached, and Al Ciuci, Fresh Meadow	38	36	74
Arthur De Mane, Soundview, and Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	38	37	75
Ernest Newham, Augusta, and R. D. Sanford, Litchfield	37	38	75
Harold Woodman, Marion, N. C., and Ted Gallagher, Spartanburg	38	37	75
John Bredemus, San Antonio, Tex., and J. J. O'Connor, Montclair	38	38	76
Fairley Clark, Fayetteville, N. C., and Patrick Denofrio, Monroe	40	37	77
Dugan Aycock, Charlotte, and Alex Ogilvie, Winston-Salem	40	38	78
H. R. Mills, Roanoke, and L. Johnson, Concord, N. C.	40	38	78

Boston Takes Lead in Hockey League

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	6	1	4
Ottawa	1	0	2	1	2
Chicago	1	0	4	1	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	1	0	2
Montreal	1	1	2	1	2
N. Y. Americans	1	1	1	2	2
Detroit	0	1	0	2	0
Toronto	0	1	1	4	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0
Canadiens	0	2	2	6	0

MONTREAL, Nov. 19 (Special)—The Ottawa Senators, who led the National Hockey League race last winter and then lost to Montreal in the playoff for the league title, made an impressive start here last night, when they defeated the Canadiens by 2 goals to 1 in a game which was marked by the strong defensive play of the winners. It was not until within five seconds of the final bell that Leduc of Canadiens scored on a long shot from outside the defense.

The Senators started their regular lineup of last season and the only newcomer to their ranks who played was Adams, who was purchased several weeks ago from St. Patricks of Toronto, who relieved Nighbor several times during the game.

R. Smith scored the only goal of the first period near the end, going down after a rush by Moran and he cleverly evaded the Canadiens' deefnse to sweep in on Hainsworth and score easily. The second period was scoreless although both goalkeepers, Connell especially, were tested with hard shots a number of times. In the third period Clancy and G. Boucher broke away together and the latter scored on a pass from his defensive partner.

R. Smith was undoubtedly the star of the game and he gave the Canadiens' defense more work than the rest of his teammates combined. Boucher and Clancy in addition to combining for what proved to be the winning goal, gave Connell great protection and in the second and third periods the game was almost a continuous series of attacks by the losers. The summary:

OTTAWA — CANADIENS

Denneny, Gorman, lw — rw, Gagne, Lafrance

Nighbor, Adams, c — c, Morenz, A. Lepine

R. Smith, Finnegan, rw — lw, Joliat, Larochelle

G. Boucher, ld — rd, Mantha, Moran

Clancy, rd — ld, Gardiner, Leduc

Connell, g — g, Hainsworth

Score—Ottawa 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—R. Smith, G. Boucher for Ottawa; Leduc for Canadiens. Referee—Dr. W. J. Laflamme, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 19 (Special)—The Detroit Cougars received a 2-to-0 defeat at the hands of the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League opener here last night. Better combination, accuracy in shooting and the brilliant work of Stewart, Boston goalie, brought the invaders a well-earned victory.

Keats opened for Boston 2½ minutes after play started. His effort came after a fine team rush, the former Western Canada veteran accepting a pass from Oliver, beating Stuart, substitute for Goalie Holmes, from close in. Later Keats secured the puck from the face-off and passed to Briden, who beat the Detroit goalie after 30 seconds of play.

For the remainder of the game the invaders used defensive tactics mainly and were content with one and two-man rushes. Detroit tried hard but was unable to solve Stewart and the score-proof defense in front of him.

Greater staying power and team work was turned in by Boston. Detroit failed to get going at any time except in the second period, but its brief rally proved fruitless.

Every man used by Boston looked good, but Stewart, Herberts, Hitchman and Keats were spectacular. For Detroit, Duncan, Sheppard and Frederickson were best. The loss of the regular goal keeper, Holmes, handicapped Detroit.

BOSTON — DETROIT

Briden, Galbraith, lw — rw, Duncan, Gordon, Walker

Keats, Herberts, c — c, Frederickson, Hart

Oliver, Cooper, rw — lw, Sheppard, Foyston, Meeking

Cleghorn, W. Stuart, ld — rd, Halderson

Hitchman, Shore, rd — ld, Loughlin

Stewart, g — g, H. Stuart

Score—Boston 2, Detroit 0. Goals—Keats, Briden for Boston. Referee—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The National Hockey League champions, the Montreal Maroons, got in their stride in real earnest last night in their second appearance in a 1926-27 N. H. L. game here and defeated the New York Americans in Madison Square Garden by a score of 2 goals to 0. Both scores came in the first period.

The champions were decidedly superior to the home team all through the struggle, and off-side play on two occasions was all that prevented further scoring, as the puck landed twice more in the net of the Americans, in the final session.

Montreal had profited by the mistakes made in the play on Tuesday, and the teamwork of the visitors showed far greater brilliancy than against the Rangers. Broadbent, who scored both the goals, was faster than before, and his dribbling through the defense of the Americans gave him many shots that kept Forbes, the goalie of the Americans, busy. Carson, when he replaced Broadbent, was also able to get past Langlois often, but his shooting was less skillful and only once did he get it in, near the end of the game, to have the score rejected for off-side play.

The absence of W. Green from the Americans weakened the offense, but even then, the perfect work of Benedict was responsible for the lack of scoring on the part of the locals. The Montreal goalie was hard pressed only twice in the entire game, once when he fell, and fine work by Munro was all that prevented a score, and once when a combination of Simpson and Green missed the net by the slightest of margins, with Benedict flat on the ice in front of the goal.

It was chiefly the lack of team play by the losers that prevented scores, as the defense devoted itself to the individual attacking, and stopped each rush easily. The summary:

MONTREAL — NEW YORK

Siebert, Dinsmore, lw — rw, McKinnon, Himes

Stewart, Phillips, c — c, Burch, Roach, Bouchard

Broadbent, Carson, rw — lw, R. Green, Scott, Boucher, Bouchard

Munro, Holway, ld — rd, Langlois

Noble, Stewart, rd — ld, Simpson

Benedict, g — g, Forbes

Score—Montreal 2, New York Americans 0. Goals—Broadbent 2 for Montreal. Referee—L. E. Marsh, Toronto.

Harvard and Yale Gridiron Leaders

CAPT. PHILIP W. BUNNELL '27 Yale Varsity Football Team.

CAPT. CLEMENT D. COADY '27 Harvard Varsity Football Team.

SHETTSLINE RESIGNS AS BUSINESS MANAGER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—William J. Shettsline, business manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball club, has resigned, it became known today.

Shettsline, associated with the club since its organization in 1883, has held positions ranging from office boy to president. His resignation was to have been officially announced within a few weeks. His leaving is the second important change brought about in the club's management since the closing of the season, Manager Arthur Fletcher having been supplanted by John P. McInnis.

One of the pioneers of baseball, Shettsline, who has been acting as business manager since 1909, entered the National League before President John A. Heydler or any of the eight club owners. He was playing manager for 10 years, and in 1896 headed a team which had as members E. J. Delehanty, Napoleon Lajoie, T. L. Turner, L. N. Cross and John Clemments. In 1901 he piloted the club to second place, a position it had attained only once in preceding years. He was elected president in 1905 and held the reins until the end of the 1908 season.

MEETING PLACE CHANGED

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Club owners of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, President John A. Heydler announced today, have decided to hold their annual meeting in New York, Dec. 14 and 15, instead of Chicago, where the joint major league conference has been called for Dec. 16 by Commissioner K M. Landis. New York has been the traditional meeting place as well as the headquarters of the National League, and a majority of the magnates voted to continue their sessions here on that account. They will make a quick jump to Chicago for the joint meetings.

PITTSBURGH RELEASES ONSLOW

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—J. J. Onslow, Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club coach, has been given his unconditional release. When Owen J. Bush was made manager a few weeks ago he was given a free hand to select his own aides, and it is presumed that he has selected someone else to take the coaching position. Onslow, who came to Pittsburgh in 1924 from Richmond, Va., where he managed the Virginia League Club, played ball in Detroit, Fort Wayne, Providence, Buffalo and Kansas City before becoming a pilot.

TO DEFEND BALKLINE TITLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Kinrey Matsuyama, holder of the United States junior 18.2 balkline championship, will defend his title against Ary Bos, former champion, at the Union League in Philadelphia on Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, it was announced here yesterday. This will be Matsuyama's first title match since he won the crown from Bos here last spring. The match will be played in three blocks of 400 points each.

CANADIENS PROTEST

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 19 (AP)—Cecil M. Hart, manager of the Canadiens, National Hockey League Club, filed a protest, yesterday, with Frank A. Calder, president of the circuit, asking that the 4-to-1 victory of the Boston Bruins over his team in Boston Tuesday be "thrown out owing to the terrible conditions under which it was played." Hart declared that the mist above the ice was "higher than the players."

OFFICE AT YALE STILL OPEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—The place of athletic director at Yale University is still open with alumni supporting a number of candidates. The Athletic Association, it is understood, has not considered the matter of appointing a director to fill the vacancy created by resignation of John T. Blossom. If an appointment is made it is not expected, if at all, until late in the college year.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD FOR 1926

Name and class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Height, Ft.	In.
Dudley Bell '29	Waltham, Mass.	Center	20	195	6	1
G. K. Brown '29	Keene, N. H.	End	21	175	5	8
A. F. Brusn '28	Dorchester, Mass.	Guard	23	190	5	11
Henry Chauncey '27	Columbus O.	Back	21	180	6	2
E. C. Clark '27	Boston, Mass.	Back	23	165	5	8
F. A. Clark '29	Boston, Mass.	Tackle	20	208	6	5
Capt. C. D. Coady '27	West Newton, Mass	Tackle	23	195	6	
J. S. Cunningham '29	Milton, Mass.	Back	19	175	5	8
L. F. Daley '27	Andover, Mass.	Guard	23	190	6	
A. E. French Jr. '29	Winchester, Mass.	Back	20	175	5	11
E. F. Gamache '27	Leominster, Mass.	Center	21	165	6	
W. C. Goodwin '29	Marblehead, Mass.	Guard	20	185	5	11
David Guarnaccia '29	Wakefield, Mass.	Back	19	180	5	10
Nathaniel Hamlen '27	Boston, Mass.	Quarterback	20	148	5	6
B. L. Kilgore '27	Cincinnati, O.	Guard	22	210	6	
C. M. Lindner '27	Medford, Mass.	Tackle	24	188	6	2
Arthur Mills '29	Dongan Hills, L. I.	Back	19	172	5	8
A. H. Miller '27	Dorchester, Mass.	Back	22	205	5	11
R. W. Meadows '29	Springfield, Mass.	End	19	175	5	11
John Parkinson Jr. '29	Charles R. V., Mass.	Center	20	170	5	9
C. A. Pratt '28	New Bedford, Mass.	Tackle	21	190	6	2
J. A. Prior '29	Medford, Mass.	End	22	170	6	
E. T. Putnam Jr. '29	Boston, Mass.	Quarterback	18	165	5	11
J. N. Robinson '27	Wakefield, R. I.	End	22	178	5	11
K. D. Robinson Jr. '29	Hewlett, L. I.	Center	19	185	6	1
S. S. Rudman '27	Brookline, Mass.	End	22	167	5	8
W. G. Saltonstall '28	Readville, Mass.	End	20	185	6	2
Madison Sayles '27	Belmont, Mass.	Back	21	170	5	11
G. I. Shapiro '28	Brookline, Mass.	Guard	20	200	6	
Daniel Simonds 2d '28	Fitchburg, Mass.	Tackle	20	186	6	1
A. H. Stafford '27	Newtonville, Mass.	Quarterback	23	140	5	8½
Guilfor Stewart '28	Brookline, Mass.	Guard	21	190	5	10
B. H. Strong '28	Binghamton, N. Y.	End	23	178	6	1
B. C. Tripp '28	Fall River, Mass.	Guard	21	180	5	10
K. S. Walker '28	West Orange, N. J.	Back	20	165	5	9½
Isadore Zarakov '27	Cambridge, Mass.	Back	22	155	5	8

YALE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD FOR 1926

Name and class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Height, Ft.	In.
Burt Benton '27S	South Norwalk, Conn	Tackle	22	175	5	11
Walter Bradley '28	Houston, Tex.	End	21	180	6	
J. A. Brandenburg '29S	Pineville, Ky.	Back	22	175	6	
F. B. Brown '27S	Saginaw, Mich.	Back	25	190	6	
Capt. P. W. Bunnell '27	Scranton, Pa.	Quarterback	22	157	5	7
Bruce Caldwell '28	Ashton, R. I.	Back	20	175	6	
J. D. Charlesworth '29	No. Adams, Mass	Back	23	198	5	11
J. D. S. Coleman '27	Washington, D. C	End	22	175	5	10
F. B. Collins '27	Seattle, Wash.	End	21	170	5	11
D. B. Cox '28	Plainfield, N. J.	Back	20	185	6	
G. J. Crile '29	Cleveland, O.	End	18	165	5	10
E. L. Decker Jr. '29	Montclair, N. J.	Quarterback	19	175	5	10
J. N. Failing '27	Washington, D. C.	Back	22	170	6	
D. B. Fishwick '28	Glenridge, N. J.	End	20	185	6	2
J. P. Flaherty '28	Newcastle, Pa.	Guard	22	185	5	10
A. S. Foote '28	East Orange, N. J.	Back	20	170	5	10
J. J. Garvey '29	Moosic, Pa.	Back	22	180	5	11
Earle Goodwine Jr. '28	West Lebanon, Ind	Back	21	150	5	8
C. D. Harvey '28	Lake Forest, Ill.	Center	19	178	5	11
W. O. Hickock 4th '27S	Harrisburg, Pa	Guard	21	200	6	1
J. J. Hoben '29S	Torrington, Conn.	Back	22	165	5	11
William Holabird 3d '27S	Ferndale, Mich.	Back	22	160	5	11
E. A. Kell Jr. '29	Rawlins, Wyo.	Tackle	20	187	6	
W. S. Kline '27S	Du Bois, Pa.	Back	24	191	6	1
A. M. Look '27	Martha's V., Mass	Center	23	182	5	10
B. L. Mallory Jr. '28	Memphis, Tenn.	End	20	165	6	
R. B. McGunigle '27S	Winthrop, Mass.	Back	24	178	6	1
L. M. Noble '27	Syracuse, N. Y.	Back	22	170	6	1
J. R. Ordway '29	Winchester, Mass.	Back	22	165	6	
G. V. Phillips '29S	Middletown, O.	Center	19	176	5	8
S. S. Quarrier '28S	Short Hills, N. J.	Tackle	20	185	6	2
Guy Richards '27	Woodmere, L. I.	Tackle	21	186	5	11
F. B. Ryan Jr. '28	Short Hills, N. J.	Tackle	21	185	6	
Stuart Sanger '28S	New York, N. Y.	End	22	165	5	9
S. P. Scott '28	Scranton, Pa.	End	19	180	6	1
K. [illegible] Stone '28	Andover, Mass.	Back	22	175	6	
H. C. Sturhahn '27S	Hartford, Conn.	Guard	21	202	6	1
P. F. Switz '29	East Orange, N. J.	Quarterback	20	155	5	6
W. B. Vandegrift '27	Jacksonville, Fla.	Tackle	21	181	5	11
J. J. Wadsworth '27	Washington, D. C.	Back	21	180	6	2
W. A. Webster '28S	Shelton, Conn.	Guard	21	194	6	1
R. W. Wortham Jr. '27S	Paris, Tex.	Guard	21	194	6	1
R. H. Wylie Jr. '27	New York, N. Y.	End	19	163	5	9

HARVARD-YALE GAME FEATURES

Crimson and Blue Meet in Yale Bowl Gridiron Battle This Week-End

After one of the greatest week-ends that an eastern college football season has seen in a number of years, last Saturday, tomorrow's offerings seem very meager. The big game of the day and, of course, the big day of the season to the followers of Harvard and Yale Universities takes place in the big Yale Bowl at New Haven. This will easily be the feature game of the East tomorrow and while the winning of the game can have absolutely no bearing on the championship title, as each team has lost four of its games to date, the contest is sure to fill the big Bowl to capacity and furnish one of the most colorful gridiron battles of the fall.

The preliminary seasons of these two teams have been the most unsatisfactory, from the viewpoint of victories, that Harvard and Yale have ever had. Yale has lost to the United States Military Academy, Brown University, University of Maryland and Princeton University, it being the first time in history that the Elis have come down to the Harvard game with four straight defeats behind them. In only one of those games, that with Princeton, did the Blue succeed in scoring.

Harvard Record Poor

Harvard's record from the viewpoint of victories is just about the same. The Crimson has lost to Geneva College, Holy Cross College, Princeton University and Brown University. Its defeats at the hands of Brown and Princeton were more one-sided than were those of Yale at the hands of the same teams. Harvard's three victories have been at the expense of William and Mary College, Dartmouth College and Tufts College. Of these victories, that against Dartmouth was the most impressive as well as the most unexpected. The Crimson showed its best football of the season in that game, its work against Princeton and Brown being considerably below the standard set against the Green.

Yale's victories were against Boston University, University of Georgia and Dartmouth College. As was the case with Harvard, Yale showed its best football of the season against Dartmouth. In the Princeton game, Yale showed some powerful football at times, but the Elis failed to take advantage of their opportunities and so lost out.

Last year, Yale entered the Harvard game a decided favorite to win, but the Crimson surprised the Elis with one of the finest defensive games a Harvard team has shown in years. Entirely lacking in an attack worthy of the name, the Crimson battled to keep its goal line uncrossed and succeeded.

Teams Are Uncertain

Not in years have the two teams come to their big game with as much uncertainty, not only as regards the outcome of the contest, but also as regards their lineups. Head Coach Arnold Horween has been experimenting a lot since the Brown game last Saturday and if the varsity enters the Yale game as it linedup in its final signal practice in the Harvard Stadium Thursday afternoon, there will be five five changes. In that practice S. S. Rudman '27 and R. W. Meadows '29, were on the two ends Guilfrod Stewart '28 was at right guard; A. H. Stafford '27 was at quarterback; David Guarnaccia '29 and E. C. Clark '27, halfbacks.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones of Yale has also been through considerable experimenting with his team since the West Point game and while he is expected to come nearer to starting the same eleven as faced Princeton than will Coach Horween, it will not be at all surprising to see some new Elis begin the game tomorrow. Each team is especially anxious to win in order to redeem a very unsatisfactory season and a good, hard game is assured.

Brown University, which is one of the few undefeated teams of the East and is credited with victories over Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard, will meet University of New Hampshire in a game which is expected to be easy for the Brunoinians. It is expected that Coach D. O. McLaughry will use as many substitutes as possible, reserving his regulars for the Thanksgiving Day battle with Colgate University. If the Brown eleven can finish its season with two good victories in the coming games it will be entitled to rank pretty near the top of any list made out this fall. Last year Brown won 38 to 14.

New York University, another eastern team which has a fine record this fall although it is not quite as impressive as Brown's, is engaged in an intersectional battle tomorrow at Lincoln, Neb., with the University of Nebraska as the opposition. Nebraska has a very strong team this fall, having won five of the six games it has played in the Missouri Valley Conference championship race, University of Missouri being the only one to defeat the Cornhuskers and that was by a score of 14 to 7 in the second game of the season. If New York wins the game tomorrow it will have to be considered as among the very best in the East.

Army vs. Ursinus

The United States Military Academy, which met its first reverse of the fall at the hands of University of Notre Dame last Saturday, expects to get some valuable practice with Ursinus College as the opposing team. Head Coach L. M. Jones will probably give his substitutes a chance to show what they can do. Last year the Cadets won by a score of 44 to 0. The United States Naval Academy will enjoy a day off in preparation for its big contest of the year at Chicago the following Saturday.

There are one or two other games in the East which always appeal to their local followers. Lehigh University, after winning its first victory of the season against Rutgers College last Saturday, 14 to 0, will meet Lafayette College. Last year Lafayette won, 14 to 0, and the preliminary seasons of the two teams would certainly indicate a victory for the former. Lafayette has won every one of its games to date; but its schedule has not carried as strong tests as have those of Brown and New York University.

Syracuse University meets Niagara and the Orange should come through safely. Rutgers, which lost to Lehigh last Saturday, meets Swarthmore, and the latter appears to have the stronger team. Connecticut Agricultural College, one of the strongest of the teams in the New England Conference, meets Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a team that defeated it last year, 13 to 7. This year the Aggies expect to reverse that result. Boston University will face Holy Cross College, a team which defeated it, 48 to 7, last fall. While Coaches R. W. P. Brown and E. N. Robinson have been doing splendid work with B. U., in their first season there, they have been handicapped by too hard a schedule and tomorrow's game promises to be another example of trying to play out of one's class. Tufts College meets Massachusetts Agricultural College. Last year Tufts lost, 6 to 4. Middlebury, winner of the Vermont State title, meets Providence College and should win easily.

Measurement Rule to Control World Yacht Racing Probable

Resolution Is Adopted to Consider the Question—N. A. Y. R. U in Favor of New Classes

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Prospects of adopting a measurement rule in yachting, which will control racing throughout the world, are bright as the result of the first annual meeting of the North American Yacht Racing Union held here yesterday at the Yale Club. The discussion on the subject lasted for several hours, with many authorities on construction and racing giving their opinions in person or through letters.

The N. A. Y. R. U. also went on record as favoring the proposal for the establishment of 10, eight and six-meter classes, but the continuance of the present rating classes, under the Universal or American rule, which means that the overtures overseas must not be considered as jeopardizing about $500,000-worth of fast yachts built in the United States since the war.

In order to bring the question of a measurement rule to a head after the debate a resolution was formally adopted. On the proposal of Johnston deForest, although he had no voting power at the meeting, Samuel Daughy of the Great Lakes Yacht Racing Association offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the report of the measurement rule committee be accepted in principle and that the committee be and hereby is instructed to confer with the permanent committee of the International Yacht Racing Union for the purpose of reaching an agreement, if possible, upon such modifications of the international rule of measurement as may be desirable, and report the result of such conference to the Union not later than June 1, 1927, at a meeting to be called in Chicago or where the executive committee may determine, to receive such report and to take such action thereon; and it is further

"Resolved, That the measurement rule committee be and hereby is empowered to add to its membership for the purpose of such conference. Be it further

"Resolved, That the present classes under the universal rule are to be continued as at present, both as to old and any new boats which may be built into them."

The Union was formed a year ago, and embraces a large number of the leading yacht clubs on the Continent, as well as in Bermuda and Cuba. The notable outsiders are the New York, Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the last two from Marblehead, and all three interested in yacht racing with years of effort toward encouraging the sport. Commodore George Nichols of the New York Yacht Club was present and his attitude against any change in the rule and his earnest plea for a retention of the present universal rule was read and spread on the records.

Among those present at the meeting besides the officials of the union were Charles D. Mower, P. R. Mallory, Samuel Wetherell, W. Starling Burgess, W. C. Atwater Jr., Henry L. Maxwell, J. Lintom Riggs, Frank Bowne Jones, Johnson DeForest, C. Sherman Hoyt, R. B. Meyer, Commodore George Nichols, Alfred Loomis, Gordon Raymond, Herbert L. Stone, Clinton L. Crane, G. W. Elder, F. M. Hoyt, H. H. Raymond, T. D. Parkman, Harry Growtage, Judge Charles Simms, Butler Whitney and George C. Milne of New York.

John G. Alden, Charles A. Welch, Joseph V. Santry, of Boston; G. Ernest McCrea and W. J. T. Wright of Toronto; William Gidley and Philip De Wolfe of Providence; Samuel Daughy, Wilder Gutterson and H. L. and F. Baxter of Chicago; E. M. Chance and T. M. Chance and Thomas F. Horrocks of Barnegat Bay; Dr. W. D. Cutler of Riverside, Conn.

President Clifford D. Mallory presided and among the other officers present were Vice-President George H. Gooderham of Toronto, Secretary Donald H. Cowl of New York, Treasurer Fred D. Porter of Chicago and Recorder William P. Stephens of New York with Corresponding Secretary Ernest Stavey acting as executive officer.

The eight associations present, which alone had a vote, were the Barnegat Bay, Bravesend Bay, Great Lakes Yacht Racing Association, Long Island Sound, Lake Michigan, Southern California, Narragansett Bay and Great South Bay.

The secretary reported that the union comprised 14 associations, 68 sustaining members and 302 individual members.

After considerable routine had been disposed of the meeting began its debate of the proposed rule change for yacht measurement, with Clinton H. Crane as the leader in favor of a modified international rule and the establishment of three classes—10, 8 and 6 meters. He claimed that the Universal rule had tended to bring up a narrow and undesirable racing yacht as exemplified in the Class R boats, while the International rule induced designers to give yachts greater freeboard.

Robert B. Meyer of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, urged the retention of the Universal rule. He favored bonding the Union not to make any change in the rule for a period of at least 10 years. He read letters favoring the rule from H. R. Warren of Los Angeles and W. P. Barrows of Rochester.

President Mallory then read a statement by Commodore George Nichols, of the New York Yacht Club, to the effect that the universal rule has made the Class R boat a laboratory for naval architects and that they have steadily increased the speed of yachts under this rule.

Frank Gowne Jones proposed that the three proposed classes made merely one additional class to those already recognized under the universal rule, so that the latter would not be affected by any action which the union might take.

Johnson DeForrest of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club then asked Samuel Daughy of Chicago, to offer a resolution accepting the modified international rule, and at the proposal of John G. Alden of Boston, the resolution was amended to make it clear that the union did not intend to favor the wiping out of the present classes.

Letters were read from L. Francis Herreshoff of Marblehead, and Charles Lane Poor of the measurement committee of the New York Yacht Club, supporting the universal rule without modification.

The resolution, with the Alden amendment, was then adopted by the eight associations unanimously.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of Bwy. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "GREATEST OF ALL OPERETTAS" Countess Maritza

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION GUILD THEA., W. 52d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

Dir. A. L. Erlanger GAIETY Thea., B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents Frederick Lonsdale's Annual Comedy Hit "ON APPROVAL" with Wallace Eddinger, Violet Kemble Cooper, Kathlene McDonell and Hugh Wakefield

AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th St. Nights 8:30 New York Mts. Wed. & Sat. LAURENCE SCHWAB Presents The Ace of Musical Comedies Queen High "The acme of this type of theatrical entertainment."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

GLOBE Theatre, B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 CHAS. DILLINGHAM presents FRED STONE in a New Musical Comedy Criss-Cross with Dorothy Stone "Spasms of mirth."—Eve. Journal

The Little Spitfire CORT West 48th Street, Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

49th ST. THEATRE, W. of Bwy. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. WM. HODGE "AMERICA'S INIMITABLE STAR" IN HIS GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS The JUDGE'S HUSBAND

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of By. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. "DAISY MAYME" A COMEDY by Geo. Kelly (author of 'Craig's Wife' and 'The Show-Off') "'Daisy Mayme' is just about perfection."—Frank L. Short, The Christian Science Monitor.

CENTURY Thea., 62d & Central Pk. W. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RUSSELL JANNEY'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH THE VAGABOND KING Based on McCarthy's "If I Were King" MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

RICHIE RUSSELL PLAYERS at HUDSON THEATRE WEEK OF NOV. 22nd "Way Down East"

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WALNUT ST. THEATRE RICHARD HERNDON Presents "THE PATSY" BARRY CONNORS' GREAT COMEDY with CLAIBORNE FOSTER Direct from All Season Run at the Booth Theatre, New York. "Brimful of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

ROSALIE STEWART presents The Pulitzer Prize Play "CRAIG'S WIFE" With CHRYSTAL HERNE By GEORGE KELLY Author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch Bearers"

"THE MUSICAL SENSATION OF THIS GENERATION" JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S GLORIOUS Castles in the Air —"about five times as worth while as the average musical comedy or revue."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor. NOW PLAYING NEW YORK SELWYN THEATRE 42d St., W. of B'way | DETROIT, MICH. Shubert Lafayette

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THE HOME FORUM

The Mansion in the Moonlight

QUITE recently I went to sympathize with a neighbor whose home had suffered a few days before at the hands of a marauding band seeking not their own, and they had carried off a few of his choice personal treasures. As I went the shades of twilight were at their earliest gathering. I descried my neighbor standing on the stone steps of his house, a veritable little mansion. He was surveying the scene about him, and evidently in deep reflection.

After a few words of greeting I said, "I have come to sympathize with you. There is little a person can do for another at such a time, but at least one may offer one's sympathy." "That is not inconsiderable," he replied, "in these degenerate days." The reply startled me not a little, for I was anticipating a very different reaction.

The more we talked the more it became clear to me that I was in excellent company. I was seeing my neighbor in a quite new light. I fell to admiring his house which I had not seen before at such close quarters: the lovely bricks so nicely mortared, the fine slate roof with so graceful a slope, the neat windows and exquisite sun parlor, the magnificent porch with its fluted columns and splendid granite base. His eye swept the parts as I doted upon them, and then in one luminous glance momentarily apprehended the whole. As he held the mansion in his eye, so to speak, he suddenly said interrogatively and imperatively:

"You've never seen inside? Come in."

He led me into the drawing-room where there were a thousand things to admire, yet nothing overdone. The fireplace—well, I could rave about the exquisite loveliness of the fireplace. Then we entered the nattiest little den. "We all like this place," he said, "it is supposed to be my room, but you see marks of others' possession"; and he indicated significantly articles that by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as belonging to the man of the house. Then he pointed to the floor.

"Do you see that?" he asked with a quaver of enthusiasm in his tone. "It took an expert over nine days to lay that floor. We don't do things that way today."

I did see it! It looked like inlaid oak and was sawn out in an intricate variety of obtuse and acute angles all matched in as though welded with a nasmyth hammer.

"Our jerry building modernity," I said, "would build this in an hour and a half."

"Yes, yes," he replied, "or else the fellow doing it would be fired for restricting output. The workers are supposed to be a bad lot these days, but I don't believe it. I confess to ignorance of most of the intricate details of modern industrialism, but I think human nature can be trusted to work out its finer side. Anyway, I do not want Utopia to come through the perfection of the worker when I am not perfect myself. Particular virtues are not peculiar to any class. Imperfections are human failings, not class failings. What do you think of the modern situation?"

"It is an avowedly difficult subject," I replied, "and he would be an unperceiving man who tried to solve it outright, but the problem will be solved if only we can understand it."

We sat down in the den, and I went on:

"You see, we so easily accept doctrines without asking where they will lead us. So in the Victorian period it was accepted as an economic fundamental that every man had the right to sell as little labor as possible for as much money as possible. That was called competition. It was regarded almost as a divine institution, and worked admirably for those middle class get-rich-quick folk who believed it. But now the doctrine has extended to the workers. It does not raise the hopes of the workers; but it does fan the flames of class friction. All that I can see the worker doing is twisting it to his own advantage. The way out, I take it, is for the worker to be thoroughly imbued with the knowledge that his work is for some higher thing than to increase his employer's bank account.

"Oh, I see! yes, splendid; that is to say, the cry 'Produce! Produce!' resolves itself into a question, 'Produce for whom?' Ah!"

We rose from our seats and he led the way upstairs. Midway up we halted to look at a piece of tapestry framed in black velvet. It was rich and gorgeous and not only delighted the eye, but also satisfied the heart. "From utility to beauty," he chuckled, as we leaned against the bannisters. He told me its uninteresting history, whilst I gazed and gazed upon its interesting beauty—the pale and azure blues, the primrose and deeper yellows, the mazy silver and gold that filled the fabric with wonder. It was a feast for the eyes.

"So far the outcry against mechanism has come mainly from artistic people," I said, "followers of Ruskin and William Morris. Hence we have reached the pitiful pass where the workman aims, not at humanizing the quality of his labor, but at diminishing its quantity, and—

He sprang at me: "Hold! but diminution of quantity is the only weapon the worker can wield against oppression. Let us be quite fair."

"Precisely," said I, "but as you said a while ago, we may trust with confidence, so it seems to me, to the permanence of that best side of human nature, which makes good and beautiful work one of its chief pleasures. Opportunity only is needed. But we should be foolish if we did not recognize the possibility that confronts us in our modern age—the menace of tools! Now it is entirely within possibility that when men chose to make tools they forfeited the likelihood of further progress. The turn of that corner was on that side of the tapestry, of course, but the Victorian age was on this side of it. As is the photographer to the painter, so is a manual worker, as he is, to the artist he might have been."

"You have expressed it." He spoke with finality, and we descended the stairs and stepped out upon the solid granite beside the fluted columns. A bright moon was hanging in a slowly sinking clear sky, paling the stars into insignificance. Murmurings smote gently on the air; in the pines birds chirped as if in slumber. Out before us the moon poured itself upon the buildings, the gray roofs, the green grass, the trees. It bathed the land in mercury and gold, and silhouetted the buildings. The hush of night pervaded the air. We walked down the stone steps and down a gravel path to the low wall that guarded the mansion's privacy. Here we turned our faces to the house as we leaned against the gateway's pillars.

"You certainly have a lovely place," I said, "it is palatial, but not overweeningly so. It makes one feel one would like to live here."

"Yet we are wanting to get out of it," he answered, "it is too large for us, takes a lot of maintaining, lays one open to many slings and darts of outrageous fortune. Do you know," he said with emphasis, "that the acquistive instinct can run to great lengths? As a boy I used to bulge my pockets with a wonderful collection. Later years have changed the results but not the nature of the instinct. Pierpont Morgan collects watches; you, I suppose, collect books, editions maybe. But experience is a great teacher. I rather think a time should be fixed when we are compelled to unload our acquisitions."

I assented, and went on, "I suppose there would be great fun in distributing as well as in accumulating, but somehow it hardly seems logical."

"Logical! Why, my friend, human life is most illogical, and we are constantly doing the most absurd things. Logic says, 'Bentley, what was good for your more youthful days is good for your ripe years.' But something else says, 'The place is too big; shed your impedimenta; prune your wants to your needs.' So I have bought a piece of land close by, on which to build a nice little bungalow, or one of these pretty little doll's houses that you see advertised—neat as a nut. Domiciled in such a manageable place I shall look from my window upon this mansion, as you call it, and thank whatever gods there be for the spark of wisdom left to me."

We turned to look at the moon. Slowly it sank, its silver rays shooting in all directions. Down, down, till it hung a moment on the horizon like a huge silver ball flecked with gold. "O bubble of the moon!" I thought, "beautiful bubble of the moon!"

It but threw a veil of silver upon the pond through the trees. Dip, dip, to the half circle where it seemed to halt. But only momentarily. Farther and farther down, almost out of sight, only the curved tip showing, it drew all the intractable shadows around to its orbit, and brought to a winking focus every vagrant beam and shaft of silvery light. It flamed upward as in one last leap, then sank out of sight. We had witnessed a ceremony of beauty. Stars appeared, burning with a bright splendor.

At last I said, "Good night." "Good night," he rejoined, and as I went down the road, "Come again!"

I have been again! J. M.

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Fire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sunset flames and passes.
Over the autumn grasses
The last beam goes:
Flares the last rose.

Within we draw the curtain
On these chill Novembers
And stir the forgotten embers.
The gray smoke rises;
Weed or wood, some husk
That man devises
At dusk.
And then the wonder,
Past all surmises,
Out of the noiseless thunder
Of whirling gray
Return of day!
Of radiant splendor.

The long tongue rises
Within its cave,
Over and under,
Sinks and rises
A woven wonder
Among the sere boughs it goes,
All useless husk
Purging at dusk,
To a rose.

MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

The Colorado Desert Mirage

On glaring golden days when heat waves seem to flow over the desert and the azure mountains on the rim seem to waver and sway in a murky haze, there appears, a few yards ahead of the automobile, a sheet of blue water. A small area of coolness in a vast expanse of tawny hot sands, this pale rippling overflow glistens soothingly in contrast to the hot pavement.

Gushing across the highway in rhythmic waves which seem to flow endlessly; receding as you approach, always keeping the same distance ahead of the car; flowing monotonously ever in the same direction like the water of a ditch which has burst all bounds; it is hard to believe that this is the commonest form of the mysterious desert mirage.

Sometimes far away, apparently inundating the drab desert, ripples a magic lake which seems to have no definite banks, but spreads out on the pallid land, and gleams with an opalescent hue, placid and imperturbable. Here and there appear dark bushes while all about waver and shimmer the blue waters, and one fancies himself, for a time, in the wooded country in the midst of the spring freshets and floods of the homeland, but the desert stretches mockingly all about. Out there in the stunted shrubbery winks and glitters the strange water with the luster of a jewel, beautiful and inviting.

When the heat is greatest the mirage appears a deeper blue, the shrubbery a darker green, the waves seem to flow more temptingly and the mystic picture becomes more exotic. A tropical rich greenery is reflected in the dancing water, fronded palms seem to sway in the desert winds and rank ferns bend before an invisible breeze.

All the long desert day the phantoms glimmer before a glaring sun: the sheet of pale blue water flows steadily across the pavement and the opalescent lake ripples out there in the sand; but as evening approaches, a faint coolness steals over the desert like a breath from foreign lands, and the mirage vanishes. The picture of the strange lapping waves, appearing where no water existed, clings in the memory.

With the dawn comes a mirage more delightful and more enthralling than the sheet of water or the mysterious lake. In that mystic hazy hour just before the sun peeps over the rim, there appears in the eastern sky an enchanting picture displayed against a pale background. The mirage at this time takes the form of a castle or a group of mosques, artistically placed with slender towers and minarets, with walls and windows, with moats and bridges and all that goes to make the vision appear actual. The beholders think they recognize a government building of Arizona here reflected.

Faintly enlarged and iridescent it seems to stand trembling in the early dawn and then slowly the castle begins to fall, part by part. The walls, the towers, the bridges start to topple, but before they reach a level they are blotted from view. The whole structure seems to have disintegrated before the very eye, and the castle becomes only a memory.

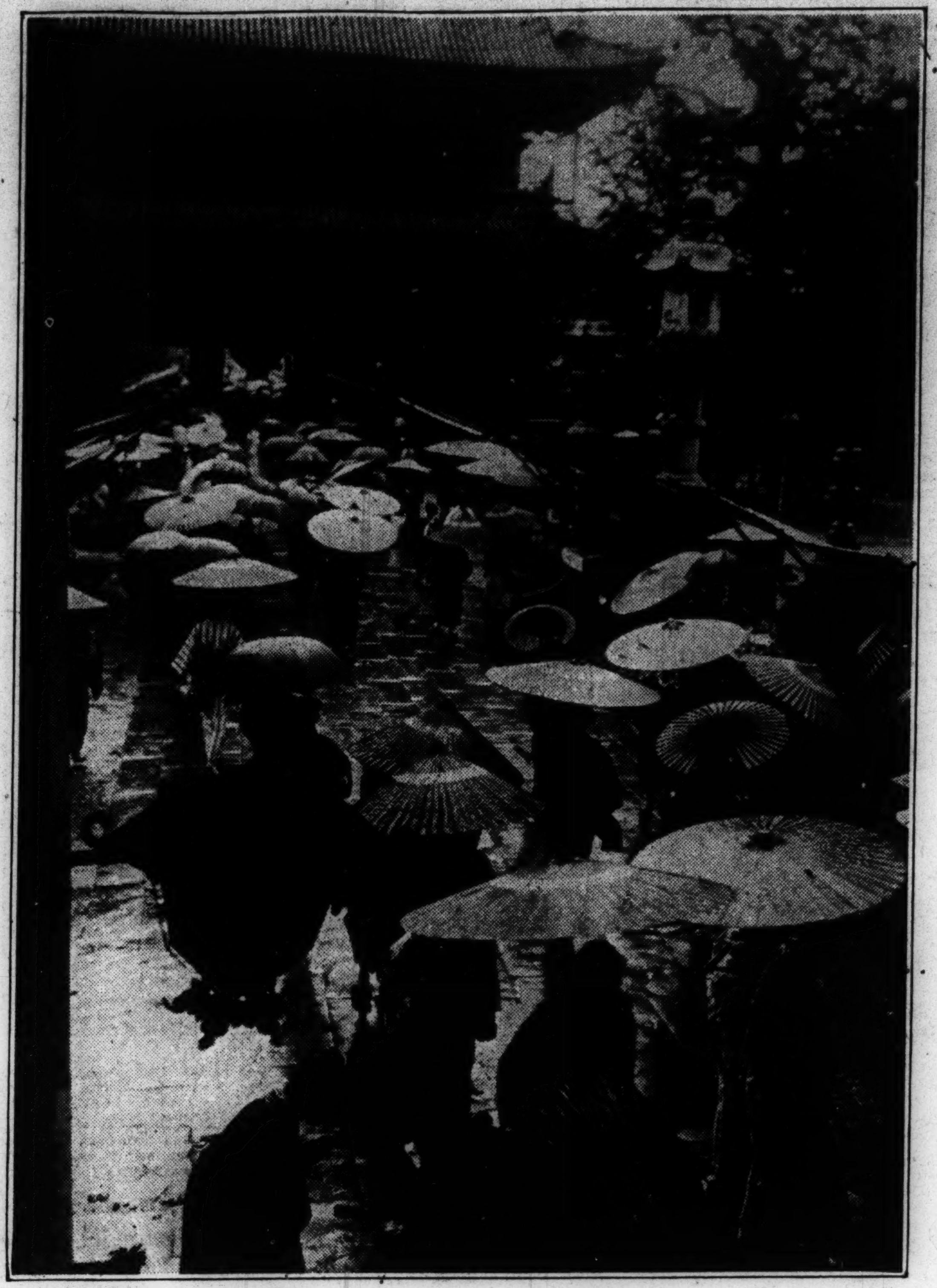
Ah, here comes the sun like a great golden ball peeping over the rim of the desert! A pageant of growing glory, flooding the whole eastern sky with silver, with rose, with amber and the faintest of crimson, and then the steady burning rays of gold; in the presence of splendor like this, the vague mystical castle, and the pale, ethereal waters are forgotten, and the desert sunrise holds one entranced with a greater beauty than any wavering mirage.

Jungle Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Never sunlight or flower or wind
    song
Into this green half-light all the day
    long;
Only the brown leaves, thick on the
    ground,
Only the green, tall, tapering trees.
    Never a sound.
High overhead canopied leaves, scale
    upon scale,
Have wrought a shield, a helmet, a
    coat of mail,
Strong and still, proof against sound
    and sun.
Noonday is dusk, midnight is dawn,
    twilight and moonlight one.
Before and behind, to right and to
    left the green,
Slim, smooth, tapering tree trunks
    melt in a screen
Of somnolent, cool silence, breathing
    repose.
Yet, sometimes, a tense, hushed,
    tremulous shiver goes,
Bird shy and wind cool, slithering
    swiftly by—
Is it a phantom lark, lost and seeking
    the sky?
Is it a fugitive song, a promise of
    radiant things,
Shrouded in green, asleep, waiting
    for wings?

HELEN VON KOLNITZ HYER.



An Avenue in Rainy Day Tokyo

WHEN the clouds blot out the blue of the skies, and the rains descend in the islands of Japan, the cities, drab and colorless for the most part, since built of unpainted wood, break forth into color until they seem a field of giant morning-glories stirred by a thousand winds.

Green, blue and yellow or dull red, the oiled paper umbrellas of Japan bob along over the gray streets in great splotches of brilliant color. Many are opened wide until they are almost flat, and the soft light of a rainy day pricks into relief the patterns of flowers or birds or some geometrical design that have been painted on them in some contrasting color. Here and there a young girl with the skirts of her graceful kimono perched on the high wooden sandals that are Japan's rainy-day footgear trips along under a deep blue or a scarlet umbrella that has been but half-unfurled, and it seems that she has indeed stepped from the color prints of some old artist of the brush and chisel.

The rain softens the fantastic angles of old temple gateways and stone lanterns which form the background for these flowers, which spring into life at its caress. Japan becomes an island of beauty when the rains descend, even as it is an island of beauty under the touch of sunshine or when the mists curl about its mountain tops.

Maggie at the Mill

Maggie loved to linger in the great spaces of the mill, and often came out with her black hair powdered to a soft whiteness that made her dark eyes flash out with a new fire. The resolute din, the unresting motion of the great stones, giving her a dim delicious awe as at the presence of an uncontrollable force—the meal forever pouring, pouring—the fine white powder softening all surfaces, and making the very spider-nets look like faery lacework—the sweet pure scent of the meal—all helped to make Maggie feel that the mill was a little world apart from her outside everyday life. . . .

But the part of the mill she liked best was the topmost story—the cornhutch, where there were the great heaps of grain, which she could sit on and slide down continually. She was in the habit of taking this recreation as she conversed with Luke, to whom she was very communicative, wishing him to think well of her understanding, as her father did.—From "The Mill on the Floss," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Lochaber

I love the kindly salt lochs where
    the tide
Morning and evening hails the
    mountain side;
Morning and evening calls, to furzy
    braes
The latest rumours of the outer
    bays.

I love the mountains where the kelp-
    brown shore
Of Appin rounds away from gray
    Mamore,
And where among the mists Loch-
    aber lies
Deep in the magic of old memories.

—From "The Poems of ROBERT CAMERON ROGERS."

ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ СВОБОДЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВСЯКАЯ форма дисгармонии в человеке, в чем бы она ни выражалась,—в болезни, смерти, недостатке средств, физическом или умственном подчинении греховным привычкам,—вызывает в нем гнетущее чувство рабства, от которого он стремится освободиться. Человек чувствует себя пленником, скованным цепями; эти цепи необходимо разбить каким бы то ни было путем, чтобы пользоваться свободой, своим исконным наследием. И, кажущаяся бесконечной борьба человечества ведется главным образом для освобождения от связывающих его оков.

В этой борьбе прибегают к разным так называемым материальным средствам,—лекарствам, ножу хирурга, всевозможным манипуляциям с человеческим телом, перемене климата, самовнушению, волевым воздействиям и т. д.; от всего этого человек получает мало настоящей или длительной пользы по той простой причине, что все так называемые средства суть паллиативы, лишь на время утишающие взволнованную человеческую мысль, а никогда не исцеляющіе действительно, потомучто источник всех этих нарушений лежит в так называемом человеческом сознании. Пока из этого сознания не искоренится вера в болезнь, боль, горе, немощь и т. п., человек не может получить истинной и долговременной свободы. Христианская Наука показывает, как можно уничтожить эти ложные смертные верования и достичь столь желанной свободы.

Повествование в Евангелии Иоанна о воскрешении Иисусом Лазаря полно назидания для нас, если мы только обратим внимание на духовный урок, который оно дает. Надо вспомнить, что Иисус, прежде даже чем обнаружились материальные признаки возвращения Лазаря к жизни, молился, говоря: "Отче! Благодарю Тебя, что Ты услышал меня," а за этой молитвой веры немедленно последовало властное приказание: "Лазарь! Выйди вон." Далее повествуется, что "умерший вышел, обвитый по рукам и ногам погребальными пеленами. . . . Иисус говорит им: развяжите его, пусть идет."

Что же такое связывало Лазаря "по рукам и ногам?" Было ли это полотно, крепко обвитое вокруг его тела? Нет, это была вера в смерть. Евреи, сестры Лазаря и сам Лазарь—все они верили в смерть, как в действительность. Но Иисус знал, что это заблуждение. Сознавая, что Бог есть бесконечная Жизнь, Учитель видел, что в бесконечной Жизни не может быть смерти. Поэтому для него это был лишь обман так называемых внешних чувств, обман могущий быть рассеян истиной о настоящем существе человека. Поэтому он и приказывал: "Развяжите его, пусть идет." Это означало: освободите его от ложной веры, разделяя которую вы помогаете связывать его, и дайте ему свободу.

Но ведь Истина есть Истина и ныне так же, как была девятнадцать столетий тому назад. Время не меняет Истины. В этом чудесном доказательстве власти Истины освобождать человека, содержится великий урок для нас: потому что, когда наши ближние, повидимому, страдают от различных проявлений человеческой дисгармонии, мы бессознательно крепче затягиваем их узы тем, что в своих мыслях признаем реальность этих дисгармоничных явлений, считаем их частью истинного человеческого существования. Если кто-нибудь кажется больным, немощным, раненым, злопамятным, себялюбивым или порочным, мы до тех пор способствуем этим явлениям оковывать страждущего, пока признаем их за действительные моменты существования человека; между тем все наши усилия должны быть направлены к освобождению его.

На стр. 476 и 477 основной книги Христианской Науки "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy дала нам разъяснительные строки, в которых читаем: "Иисус видел в Науке совершенного человека там, где смертные видели греховного человека. В этом совершенном человеке Спаситель видел подобие Бога, и этот правильный взгляд на человека исцелял больного." Здесь, таким образом, обозначен научный путь освобождения греховных и страдающих людей от кажущегося рабства.

В книге Бытия мы читаем, что Бог создал человека по своему собственному образу и подобию. Поэтому ясно, что человек, будучи подобием неизменно совершенного Бога, должен сам быть неизменно совершенным, а потому не может быть больным, немощным, искалеченным, порочным или мертвым. Как образ и подобие Бога, он выражает вездесущую Жизнь, а поэтому не может умереть. Так как Иисус сознавал эти великие истины, то он мог мгновенно уничтожить кажущуюся очевидность смерти и освободить ее пленника.

Свобода, таким образом, достигается тем, что в нашей мысли мы отделяем все проявления заблуждения, заставляющие, повидимому, страдать, от действительного человека, зная, что они непричастны истинному человеческому существованию и что человек есть извечно совершенный образ и подобие своего Творца. Независимо от того, как бы громки ни были ложные притязания внешних чувств на их признание, мы должны крепко стоять за духовный факт, повинуясь призыву на стр. 495-й "Science and Health": "Когда призрак болезни или греха искушает вас, держитесь крепко за Бога и Его идею. Не допускайте ничего кроме Его подобия пребывать в вашей мысли."

Metaphor

Solidity, indeed, becomes the pen
Of him that writeth things divine to
    men:
But must I needs want solidness,
    because
By metaphors I speak? Were not
    God's laws,
His Gospel-laws, in olden time held
    forth
By types, shadows and metaphors?
    Yet loath
Will any sober man be to find fault
With them, lest he be found for to
    assault
The highest wisdom!

—BUNYAN.

The Intelligent Grasshopper

For it cannot be doubted that his own music is the greatest, the one all-absorbing motive and passion of his little soul. This may seem to be saying too much—to attribute something of human feelings to a creature so immeasurably far removed from us. Fantastic in shape, even among beings invertebrate and unhuman, one that indeed sees with opal eyes set in his green goat-like mask, but who hears with his forelegs, breathes through spiracles set in his sides, whipping the air for other sense-impressions and unimaginable sorts of knowledge with his excessively long limber horns, or antennæ . . . and, finally, who wears his musical apparatus (his vocal organs) like an electric shield or plaster on the small of his back. Nevertheless, it is impossible to watch their actions without regarding them as creatures of like passions with ourselves. — W. H. HUDSON, in "Hampshire Days."

The Gaining of Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY form of human discord, whether expressed as sickness, disease, financial limitation, physical or mental slavery to sinful habits, begets in the individual an oppressive sense of bondage, from which he longs to be delivered. He feels himself like a captive bound with chains, which must in some way be broken if he is to enjoy his rightful heritage of liberty. Thus humanity's seemingly endless struggle is largely one for freedom from the fetters which would bind.

In this struggle all sorts of so-called material remedies are resorted to,—drugs, the surgeon's knife, manipulation of the human body, change of climate, auto-suggestion, human will, and so on,—but with little of real or lasting benefit to the individual; for the simple reason that all these so-called remedies are only so many palliatives, quieting only temporarily the disturbed human thought, but never really healing, since the seat of all the trouble is in the so-called human mind. Until the beliefs of sickness, pain, sorrow, infirmity, and such like, are eradicated from this so-called mind, the individual can experience no genuine or lasting freedom. Christian Science shows how these false mortal beliefs can be destroyed, and the longed-for freedom be gained.

The account in John's Gospel of Jesus' raising of Lazarus from the dead is full of instruction for us, if we will but heed the spiritual lessons it teaches. It will be recalled that Jesus, even before there was the slightest evidence to the material senses of Lazarus' being brought to life, prayed, saying, "Father, I thank thee that thou has heard me;" and this confident prayer was immediately followed by the authoritative command, "Lazarus, come forth." Then the record tells that "he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with graveclothes: . . . Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go."

Now what was it that bound Lazarus "hand and foot"? Was it simply some cloth wound tightly about his body? No; it was the belief in death. The Jews, Lazarus' own sisters, and Lazarus himself had all believed in death as a reality. But Jesus knew it to be a deception. Realizing that God is infinite Life, the Master was aware that in infinite Life there can be no death. To him, therefore, it was but an illusion of the so-called material senses, an illusion which could be dispelled by the truth of man's real being. His command was, therefore, "Loose him, and let him go." Release him, that is, from the false beliefs with which you help to bind him, and let him be free.

Now Truth is just as true today as it was nineteen hundred years ago. Lapse of time does not change Truth. One of the great lessons for us in this marvelous demonstration of the power of Truth to liberate one is that unconsciously we tend to bind our fellow men more tightly with the phases of human discord with which they seem to be afflicted, when we hold over them the thought that these things are real, a part of man's true being. If one seems to be sick, diseased, or injured, unforgiving, selfish, sinful, just so long as we regard these as true phases of the individual's being, we are helping to fasten them more tightly on the sufferer; whereas our whole effort should be to liberate him.

On pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has given us an illuminating passage, which reads: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Here, then, is set forth the scientific way of liberating sinful and suffering mortals from seeming bondage.

We read in Genesis that God created man in His own image and likeness. It is clear, then, that man, being the image of the unchangeably perfect God, must himself be unchangeably perfect, and therefore can be neither sick, diseased, deformed, sinful, or dead. As the image and likeness of God, he expresses ever-present Life, and therefore cannot die. It was because Jesus realized these great truths that he was able to destroy instantly the seeming evidence of death, and to set the captive free.

Freedom, then, is gained by separating in our thought any phase of error from which the individual seems to be suffering, from the real man, knowing that it is no part of man's true being, and that man is ever the perfect image and likeness of his Maker. Regardless of how loudly the false claims of material sense may seem to cry out for recognition, we must cling firmly to the spiritual fact, obeying the injunction on page 495 of Science and Health, "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Plain Literature

I suppose one comes to like plain literature as he comes to like plain clothes, plain manners, simple living. . . . The less a writer's style takes thought of itself, the better we like it. The less his dress, his equipage, his house, concern themselves about appearances, the more we are pleased with them. Let the purpose be entirely serious, and let the seriousness be pushed till it suggests the heroic; that is what we crave as we grow older and tire of the vanities and shams of the world.

To have literary value is not necessarily to suggest books or literature; it is to possess a certain genuineness and seriousness that is like the validity of real things. See how much better literature Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is than the more elaborate and scholarly address of Everett on the same occasion. General Grant's "Memoirs" have a higher literary value than those of any other general in our Civil War, mainly because of the greater simplicity, seriousness, and directness of the personality they reveal. There was no more vanity and make-believe in the book than there was in the man. . . .

In fiction the literary value resides in several different things, as the characterization, the action, the plot, and the style; sometimes more in one, sometimes more in another. In Scott, for instance, it is found in the characters and the action; the style is commonplace. In George Eliot, the action, the dramatic power, is the weakest factor. In Mr. Howells we care very little for the people, but the art, the style, is a perpetual delight. In Hawthorne our pleasure, again, is more evenly distributed. In Poe the plot and the style interest us. In Dickens it is the character and the action.

The novelist has many strings to his bow, and he can get along very well without style, but what can the poet, the historian, the essayist, the critic, do without style—that is, without that vital, intimate, personal relation between the man and his language which seems to be the secret of style? The true poet makes the words his own; he fills them with his own quality, though they be the common property of all. . . . That is why a writer with a style loses so much in translation, while with the ordinary composer translation is little more than a change of garments.

Apart from style and the other qualities I have mentioned, is another gift, the gift of narration—the story-teller's gift, which novelists have in varying degrees. . . . Still apart from these qualities and of high literary worth, and apart from the attractiveness of the subject matter, is the power to interest. Can you interest me in what you have to say, by your manner of saying it? This is one of the most intimate and personal gifts of all. No matter what the subject, some writers, like some speakers, catch our attention at once, and hold it to the end.—JOHN BURROUGHS. "Literary Values."

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Clever Inventions by and for Women

London
Special Correspondence

AN EXTRA hand for the housewife to help her in cooking her vegetables while she attends to other duties is what a woman's clever little invention, called a "handee," claims to be. In appearance it is like a half-open flower made of tin, with a wooden handle taking the place of a stalk. It is placed over the greens in the water, and the steam escaping through slots in the "petals" prevents any boiling over. As it is flexible it fits pans of different sizes. This little gadget for greens has been used for a couple of years by the inventor in her own kitchen, and so many people who saw it said that they wanted one like it and asked where they could get it that finally she decided to patent it, and it was shown at a recent exhibition of inventions.

Another very clever invention is a tuck-away seat for a small kitchen or kitchenette. It has metal supports with a wooden seat and back and is attached to the leg of the table. When not in use the back folds over and the whole chair swings under the table. The single leg rises automatically so as not to tear the carpet.

A mop for many purposes is also a woman's device. It combines a mop, a triangular scrubbing brush that will go in the corners, and a cloth with an ingenious apparatus for wringing it out automatically so that the floor can be scrubbed over without the hands touching the water.

New Comfort

Among the various notions for cooking is a kettle with a flat front on which it can be rested while the user is stirring starch, the lid, with a rustless hinge, being placed at the back to facilitate the filling of the kettle. There is also an aluminum saucepan which can be used on the top of an ordinary saucepan to form a double cooker.

A new design for silver and plated forks and spoons is so simple that one wonders that nobody thought of it before. The handles are ever so slightly bent over so that they cannot possibly slip into the plate. These are made in very good-looking old English and Heppelwhite patterns. This idea is also a woman's. Her husband has planned a variation in the shape of some little swallow-handled forks, for serving dates or preserved fruits, which also catch on the edge of the dish.

Inventions for the convenience and comfort of the reader included a pocket desk, a very simple, collapsible arrangement which is slung around the neck and forms a support on which a book can rest; and a very delightful combined bookmarker and folding book-stand to prop the book up on a table. It is very light and can be carried on the book. The latter has been patented by a woman.

Home Convenience

A curtain hook that will neither rust nor come undone, letting the curtain fall in unsightly gaps like the ordinary safety pin with a hook on it, is the invention of a woman of title. It is very simple indeed and meets a great need. Another woman has planned a clothes line which she has been using herself for some time. This can be attached to two or three hooks on the picture rail in a kitchen-dining room. When not in use the whole line is wound up within a neat little oblong case at the base of the wand which is used for lifting the line onto the hooks instead of having to mount a chair to reach up to them. The inventor said that she always hung her laundry up after supper, and took it down in the morning before breakfast. Indeed the quick fixing and removing of the line is a great attraction of this device.

Practical experience of living in circumscribed quarters prompted the invention of a wonderfully compact baby chair which when not required for a small person can be used as an ordinary chair. It is in two divisions, one of which forms a bath-stand and the other a low chair for the mother to sit in. The latter can be transformed into a little padded play chair for the child and when mounted on the bath-stand the combination becomes a high chair.

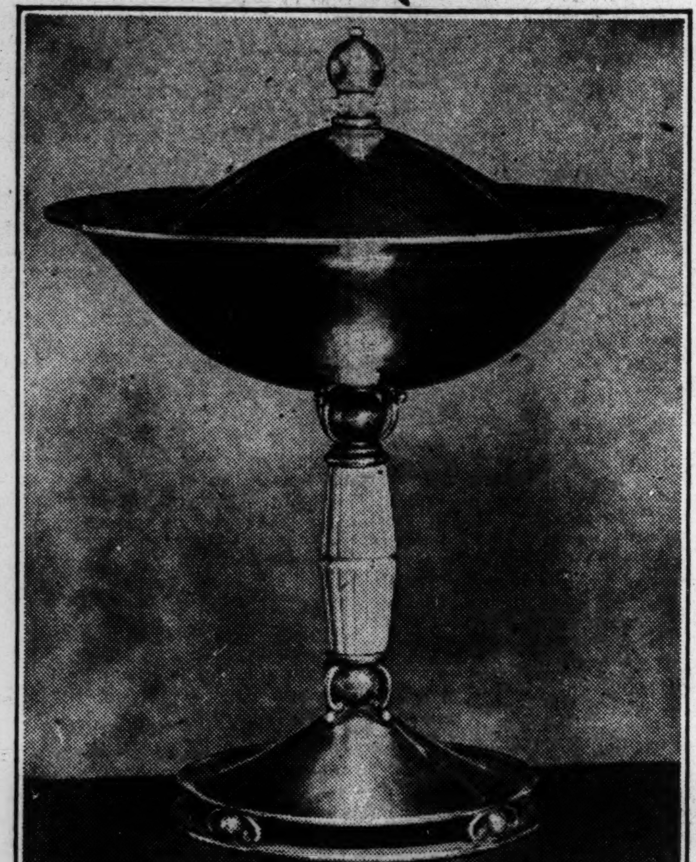
For Craft Workers

Two of the remarkable inventions in the women's section have to do with needlework. One revolutionizes the possibilities of home knitting in several colors by means of some little gadgets for attaching to the thumb or first finger of the left hand. It was thought of by a woman to help her in the task of knitting a Fair Isle jumper for a six-foot son. She wearied of the task and almost decided to waste the two pounds of wool in which she had invested. And then she realized that she was not making full use of her hands, the left hand being employed only in holding the work. She therefore set about to design three little ivorine attachments which have enabled her to develop a new and quick method of knitting of which the underlying basis is the fullest use of both hands.

The second device will be invaluable to the plain sewer, the dressmaker, and the woman who makes her own frocks. It is a simple aluminum holder that can be put onto any table for holding the work, thus doing away with the old unsatisfactory method of pinning it on the knees. The holder does not tear any fabric as the pin is apt to, and makes the work go much more speedily. A woman who is herself a professional needleworker and makes most beautiful things is the inventor of it. She has used it for several months and feels that she could not work without it now.

It was while sitting on the seashore in North Devon where, as she expressed it, "the scenery is so glorious and the rocks are so hard," that a woman thought of the idea of having air cushions fixed into detachable coat linings. These linings will go into any coat and as the air valves are in front the cushions may be inflated and deflated without removing the coat.

The pleasure of a country or seaside walk will be many times increased when most unpromising resting places can be turned into a comfortable seat by means of this cushioned coat, and as one cushion is fixed across the shoulders, even a tree trunk will no longer be an all-too-hard support. The linings are made either in light weight, but nice-looking materials, for quite a moderate price, or in rich brocades, and when the cushions are not in use the coat has an absolutely normal appearance.



Silver Dish Ornamented With Ivory by Erik Magnussen, Who Finds That the Perpendicular Line Is Particularly at Home in the United States.

How to Make Papier-Mâché Articles

PAPIER-MÂCHÉ articles, such as rose bowls, fruit dishes, trays, and many other necessary and ornamental adjuncts to the home may be made very simply in the following way.

Choose a strong, solid table upon which to work and cover it with an old cloth. Then half fill with water a medium-sized basin. Obtain three old newspapers, the older and coarser the better, and tear them up into small pieces about two inches square. They should be as nearly the same size as possible. It is essential that they be torn and not cut. Drop the pieces of paper in the basin and leave them for an hour or so to soak. Meanwhile, in a smaller basin mix to a smooth paste a cupful of flour and water. Then add boiling water to the mixture until it reaches the consistency of ordinary cream. If a tablespoonful of alum is added the article when made is much more durable and will also be rendered in some measure fireproof.

Now select the china bowl or dish desired as a model and cover the inside with pieces of the torn paper. It is necessary that no inside part should remain uncovered. Avoid if possible any overlapping pieces of paper. Bits sticking up over the edge of the basin, however, do not matter. Press the paper hard and it will stick to the bowl or dish quite well.

Having completed this take a pastry brush or any brush of convenient size and cover the paper in the bowl with a layer of paste. This must not be too thickly applied, and care must be taken that no pieces of paper are removed from position. After this place in position another layer of paper—this time the paper will stick quite easily—add another coating with the paste brush, followed by more paper, and so on, until seven or eight thicknesses of paper are inside the bowl. These should be evenly pressed on and pressed well down.

The bowl must now be put in the air or in a slow oven to dry. If the latter way is chosen care is required to avoid scorching. When the jagged edges of the paper are quite dry and hard, remove the paper article from the china one. This will need one or two attempts, but if carefully done will come out quite satisfactorily. Allow the articles to dry a little longer when it will be quite hard.

Trim the edges with scissors, smooth the surface with glass paper, so that it will accept a high polish, and then proceed with the decorations.

Sealing wax of various colors dissolved in denatured alcohol, or various colored enamel, such as come in small tins, are best for the painting. A bowl enameled black with fruit and flowers of sealing wax on the outside looks beautiful; fruit dishes, trays, etc., may be adorned with birds, quaint patterns, or anything desired.

These papier-mâché articles are strong and serviceable as well as pretty.

A Danish Silversmith Interprets America

Chicago
Special Correspondence

LINES of the American skyscraper, simple, upward-reaching lines, have found their way into silverware. Erik Magnussen, Danish artist, who has come to live in the United States, is designing vases, cups, and other objects of silver in a new style which he calls an American inspiration, since he conceived it only after having viewed and studied the skyscrapers of New York. Silver which Mr. Magnussen has been exhibiting here departs strikingly from the usual period designs or copies of Old World art, and introduces the vertical line of tall, steel-structure buildings.

"An American style of silver should fit the modern American home," said Mr. Magnussen in an interview here. "Silver filled with ornaments copied from every style and mixed into no style has no place there."

Americans Need American Forms

The Danish craftsman, whose European work has been exhibited in the Salon d'Automne of Paris and the Danish Art Museum, is deeply interested in the problem of promoting a distinctively American style. American women and men appreciate truly artistic work, expressive of their own cultivation, but the country lacks designers who can satisfy this demand, he declared. Too long have they been content to copy the designs of Old World craftsmen, he held, insisting that the time has come for genuine originality based on a sound knowledge of the rules of the craft.

Americans favor far simpler designs than Europeans, said this exponent of Americanism in silver. His designs show a marked trend away from intricacy. Although the vertical line which he has introduced in all his work done on this side of the Atlantic is inspired by American architecture, he feels that it is not the most distinctive feature of his recent work. Tall buildings have had a more subtle influence than is seen in this obvious effect, he made his visitor realize. Since his sojourn in the canyons of New York, the artist has felt impelled to design more slender, upward-pointing forms. This to him means no departure from the exacting laws of proportion, but rather a new expression of them.

Trophy cups, long standarized in this country, need to be revolutionized, Eriz Magnussen insisted. Highly polished cups engraved with the victor's record may serve as a shining testimony to achievement, but as a general rule, the typical loving cup is not welcomed by the victor's wife who has an eye for the beautiful in her home, he observed. Why not design trophy cups that Madam would be proud to place on her whitest linen, as a holder for flowers, perhaps? The engraving can well be placed on an ornamental base or on the bottom of the cup, keeping the smooth surface unspoiled. The cup itself can be a lovely form, as expressive of artistic feeling as a goblet or a pitcher. The Danish artist's designs for trophy cups show the possibilities. Here again the skyscraper influence is striking. Mr. Magnussen's trophy cups are both graceful and original.

Mr. Magnussen came to this country about two years ago. A New England silver manufacturer of established reputation recognized in him a master of the art and engaged him. He was given a position unique in this organization. He is not expected to design for commercial purposes primarily, he says. He has his own workroom and his time is his own. This method he emphatically recommends for all who would produce something of artistic value.

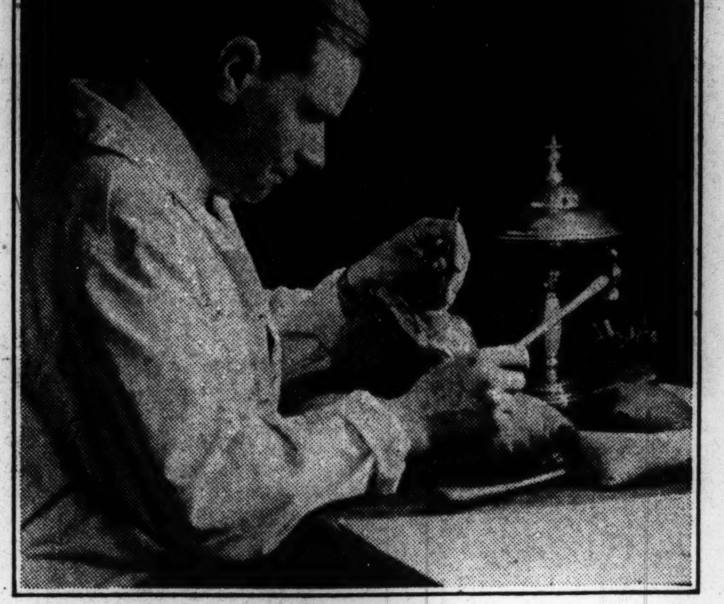
Art Its Own Excuse for Being

"You cannot always be thinking about whether or not the design will sell," he insisted. "The artist must think only of one thing, of creating beautiful design. The financial part must be secondary.

American homes offer unlimited possibilities for the artist, Mr. Magnussen asserted. It is not only that the modern table offers to the silversmith a wider field for imagination and ingenuity, but that the American home calls for furnishings that shall be truly expressive of its life. An American style in china and furniture is also needed, the silver craftsman held. Furniture designers need to free themselves from the same bondage that holds designers of silverware, namely, too much dependence on established patterns of the past.

It is not that the Danish artist would advocate ceasing to use period designs. Rather would he have them followed faithfully, if followed at all. To attempt to make new designs by a mere mixture of the old is to accomplish nothing, he said, deploring this tendency in furniture.

The exhibit of Mr. Magnussen's work here showed numerous examples of his new style. So satisfying are the lines that even the smallest pieces have interest and charm. A restrained use of ivory in combination with silver is another original touch in his work which shows a rare combination of faithful craftsmanship with free imagination. While some of his pieces are adorned with floral ornamentation, those the artist likes best himself rely upon graceful form alone for their appeal, keeping to the geometric line of the tall steel building.



ERIK MAGNUSSEN
A Danish Artist, Who Is Designing for One of the Great American Silver Manufacturers.

Using Up Orange Peel

Orange peel should never be thrown away, for it has many uses. As a flavoring it may be used raw and finely shredded if care is taken that all the bitter white pith is removed.

For those who like just the merest taste of orange peel it may be used as a flavoring, by introducing it in thin strips into various dishes and removing the strips when the food is sufficiently flavored.

Dried in the oven, orange rind makes excellent fire-lighters. Children can get great amusement out of it by making orange peel chains. The fruit should be peeled thinly with a knife, making a start at the top, and continuing round till the peel is removed in one piece in the form of a spiral. If this is pulled out gently with the hands the curls will be very well marked. A number joined together make pretty chains with which a play-room can be decorated.

To make candied peel, the skins should be removed carefully in two pieces from top to bottom. Scrape away all the pulp and inner side of the rinds and place them in a strong solution of salt and water. Allow them to remain for a week, renewing the salt and water every other day. Drain and then boil them till they are quite soft. Let them drain again, and, when dry, boil them in a sirup made by adding half a pound of granulated sugar to a pint of water. Continue to boil till the peel looks clear, which should be in about half an hour. Then make another sirup, only much thicker, using a pound of sugar to a gill of water. Place the peel in this and cook over a very low flame until the sirup candies in the saucepan. Place the peel on a sieve or wire rack, sprinkle with sugar, and place in a cool oven to dry. Store in an airtight tin.

Varied Modes in Mirrors

"MIRROR, mirror, hanging there," ran the old fairy tale. But today mirrors are placed, as well as hung, because their decorative as well as practical value is being fully appreciated.

For lighting a dark room, a mirror is especially charming; placed on a wall opposite a window it doubles the value of the window, so any north exposure can be made cheerful by this means. Spaciousness is likewise increased by this decoration and a sense of balance often achieved at the same time. A room scantily furnished appears more luxurious if a glass is placed or hung to reflect a pleasing part of it. Monotonous walls are relieved by the brilliance and talkativeness of a mirror.

The new fashion of an unframed mirror is a delightful one that fits into many wall spaces. It may be of the colonial or Venetian type as seems most harmonious with the other furnishings. The distinctive note is a clear glass with picturesque motifs hand-engraved in the surface. These decorations are usually applied to the top and bottom or the corners and frequently take the shape of a graceful scroll or flower motif.

Some mirrors are shield-shaped, others arch-topped, or rectangular. The arch-shaped ones fit in beautifully with colonial furnishings such as a cabinet or quaint mirrorless dressing table or chest of drawers. Other shapes are the modern background for a console table in the hall or living room. Rectangular ones fit over a mantelpiece or the dining room buffet where fruit, flowers and candlesticks can be attractively reflected.

In framed mirrors, wrought-iron, gold, walnut, and colors are seen. The wrought-iron frame is especially harmonious with Spanish period furnishings, while gilt ones can be used with either French Louis or colonial effects. The colonial gilt-framed mirror is simplest, while the French gold-framed mirror is usually an elaborate filigree that is decorative in a dainty drawing-room or the boudoir. Sometimes a pair of candlesticks adorn these mirrors. The colonial mirrors on the other hand may have the quaint addition of a painting at each end of the mirror panel. Little landscapes or reproductions of famous English artists' work such as "Innocence" fill end spaces. Hung over a colonial work table these fit admirably into narrow perpendicular wall spaces. Walnut frames match walnut furniture.

If color is needed the subtle polychromes or gay lacquers may be a clever choice. Rather narrow frames in dull silver or gold are effectively hung over chests of drawers or draped dressing tables. One lovely arrangement consisted of an oval gold-framed mirror hung against a drapery of flesh-colored georgette hung from the picture molding. To emphasize the beauty of the mirror still further, a lattice of roses was hand-painted on the georgette to "frame" the mirror. This effect could be carried out with cretonne.

The round table mirror is adaptable to just this use. And one seen in still another modern mode was tilted upright in a wrought iron easel on a living room table! Here it reflected all the glow and color of a lamp and flowers.

Dutch Rolls

Take 1 quart of flour, make a hole in the middle, put in ⅓ cupful of yeast, then add 1 cupful of warm milk and 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, then 2 eggs well beaten. Stir them well together. Butter a long cake pan and pour the mixture in. Set it in a moderately-warm place over night. In the morning turn the dough out bottom-side-up on a floured cake board. Cut the rolls off across the loaf (do not add any more flour or kneed them at all); put them in the tins intended for baking them. Let them stand a few minutes, then bake, and when they are taken out of the oven, brush them over with a little melted butter, so as to make the crust tender.

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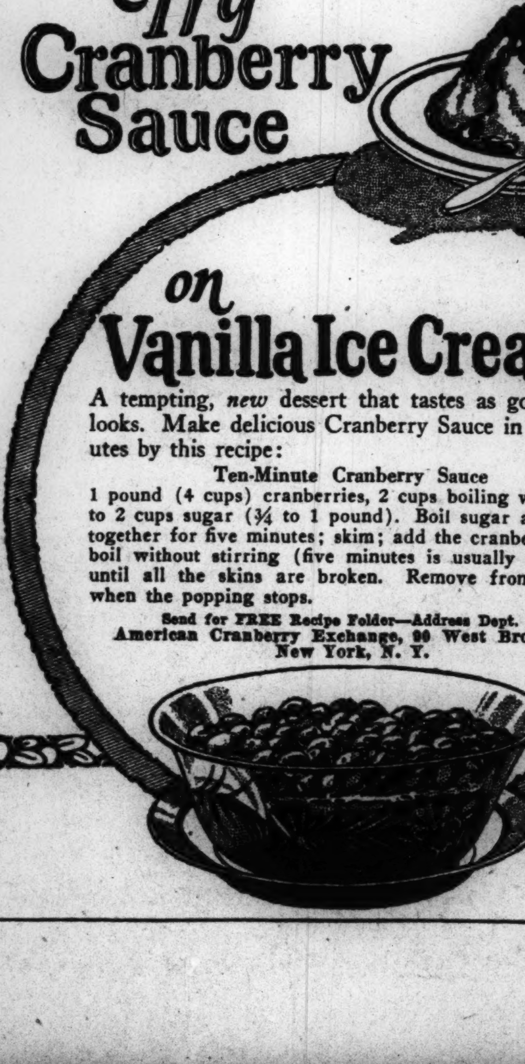

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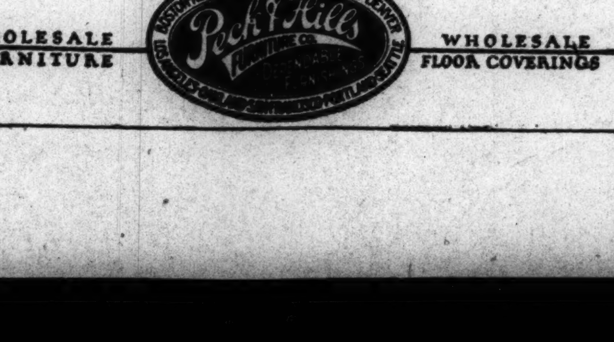

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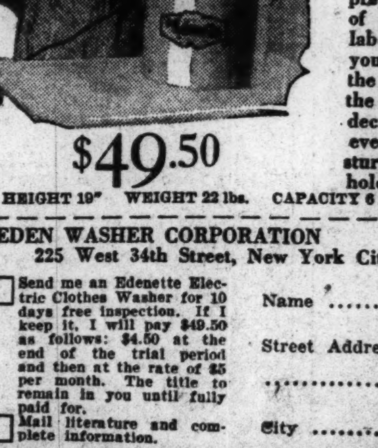

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"All Clear Aft!" Comforts the Wanderer Whose Ties Bind Him to the Sea

Thursday Island, Torres Straits
Special Correspondence

"HALF speed astern!" from the pilot, a wave of his hand to the puffing tug alongside, and our bow swings slowly out from the wharf, while the after lines tighten and strain. Presently we are headed downstream, the churning of the screw ceases, there is a shout from the stern and the familiar cry comes from the wharf, "all clear aft!" "Half ahead, sir!" requests the pilot of the third officer, in the stern formality of the bridge of a ship under way, and we are headed for sea once more.

"All, clear aft!" What a significance for the sailor and the wanderer in that familiar call! It indicates the severance of the last tie to land ere setting forth on the long voyage, the definite abandonment of all shore considerations for those of the sea. It recalls many an embarkation, many a long-anticipated quest to far lands, strange ports and exotic seas. There is in it the very urge of adventure. It is a sort of epitome of the dreams and the yearnings of the sea-wanderer. It is a call to the very heart of the man who "tramps" the world across the the seven seas! And as we set forth now we rub sides in passing with another world-roving "tramp" awaiting cargo at the same wharf. The bridges come abreast and the captains exchange farewells. "Give my regards to N— if you find him in Hong Kong," asks one; and, "if you meet S— in Callao, tell him you saw me." reminds the other, while friendly hands are waved along the decks in the close-knit brotherhood of the sea.

At Flood Tide

The pilot scans the flags which are being run up on the signal-mast at the harbor entrance. "Twenty-nine feet on the bar," he interprets, which is scant measure for a vessel drawing upward of 27, and laden with 9000 tons of coal. "Stand by your starboard anchor, sir," he hails the first officer on the forecastle head; for we may need it, and that quickly. The channel narrows as we pass slowly outward, past the town on the hillside, the passenger steamers at the railway wharves, the breakwater and finally the bluff on which stands the signal station. It is flood tide, but there is a short two feet under our keel, and the pilot watches anxiously, scanning often his marks and ranges ashore.

The captain, relieved temporarily from command, stands imperturbably at the end of the bridge, his face grimly upon the open sea. "Starboard a little! Ease the helm!" orders the pilot, and the helmsman responds gutturally. "How does she head now?" "North, 34 east," is the sharp response. "Let her come to 32! Careful! Careful!" as the bow swings the merest trifle from midchannel. "Port a bit! Steady! Helm amidships now! Full speed ahead, sir," to the waiting third officer with hand on the engine-room indicator. And a jangling response from the regions below indicates the understanding and prompt obedience of the order. The bar is passed, we are clear, and at 10 knots, then 11 and 12, we head for the open sea, "North, 32 degrees west," and for the Orient!

"Tramping" the seven seas! There is a satisfaction in it that the voyager by "mail boat" never knows. There is the true companionship of the ocean, the feeling that one is a part of the ship's company, instead of a detached being in whom no one connected with the vessel has more than an economic interest, a mere payer of his way! And there is the piquant uncertainty of destination, the "waiting for orders" in this port or that, the zestfulness of wondering where those orders will take one, whether to Buenos Aires or Vancouver, to Liverpool or Delagoa Bay or Papeete.

On the Bridge

There is the interesting speculation as to what the cargo will be, whether coal to begrime the ship and penetrate to galley and saloon, sugar to exude a pungently agreeable odor abroad, or lumber to clutter the decks and tower high over the 'midships rails. And there is food for many a conjecture in the possibility of meeting again in Cape Town or Calcutta the ships and acquaintances of whom we last took leave in Marseilles or Mobile. And upon the bridge of a tropic night there is talk of many things and places and experiences far without the landsman's ken, sober wonder at the might and mystery of the sea, or lighter chat of remembered days in Yokohama or Port Said. Or of a Western Ocean morning when the weather is sufficiently described as "heavy," there is rough humor as one sits at meat at a heaving table and juggles with dishes bent upon leaping to the deck.

And there is companionship about it all, the fraternalism of the true rover, quite the brotherhood of the gentry of the high road, who forgather of a summer evening about the bush fire, and consider amicably the dullness of ever staying in one place. The spirit of the sea, withal, does not abide on the "de luxe" liner. Long since has it fled all such formality and constraint. It is here, on the "tramp," that it finds welcome and sweet refuge, here among the sect which, through calling or the impulsion of the wanderlure, "tramp" the world by sea.

Tramping

Along the watersides in Auckland I wandered, some months ago, seeking, like the habitué of the long highway, a "lift" to somewhere, and to nowhere in particular. There were ships from many ports, from San Francisco and from Valparaiso, from the Seychelles Islands, in the middle of the Indian Ocean, from London "by the Horn." With eye practiced from many such quests I scanned them carefully, finally selecting a trim vessel of clean lines, fresh paintwork and generally efficient appearance. Up and down the wharf I reconnoitered, noting under the stern the simple information "Ternivek-Bergen." It was well! "This," I promised myself, "shall be my abode for a period; and whither she may be going I care not. For she is a tramp and so, forsooth, am I!"

The captain was on board, and directly we met I knew that we were to be shipmates for some time to come. For I am versed in the breed of the sea; and I felt that here, indeed, was one sympathetic to the plight of the man "born with a taste for travel," lacking the means and the inclination for passenger liners. That was six months past, and we have sailed many thousands of miles in many seas. And now we have left the last outpost of Australia behind us to seek the magic East, the Dutch isles of Conrad, the sun-drenched Philippines, and beyond. Where we shall go afterwards is a pleasant speculation, nor does it greatly matter. We are "tramps" and content, our faces ever set toward

"the old trail, our own trail, the out trail . . . the trail that is always new!"

M. T. G.

CANADA IS EXPECTING BIG FLOW OF SETTLERS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Canada may expect an influx of immigrants in 1927 that will reach the 200,000 mark, if negotiations now proceeding are concluded satisfactorily, stated Col. J. S. Dennis, chief commissioner of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This year the department was influential in bringing to Canada practically 100,000 new settlers, as compared with only 84,000 in the preceding year.

Colonel Dennis said that he hoped arrangements would be made once more for offering an attractive reduced rate to Canada for European immigrants. This would be one of the important factors in stimulating the movement of immigrants to the Dominion, and another is the increased interest which is being aroused in the Dominion among prospective British immigrants. There were also under way other plans for inducing people from other northern European countries to settle in the Dominion, Colonel Dennis said.

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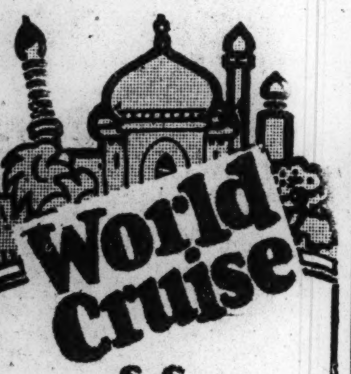

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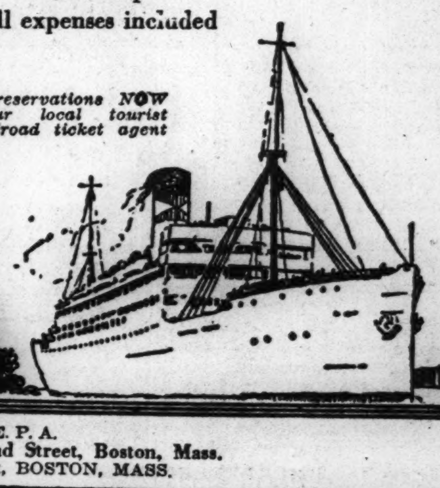

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

OBJECTIONS to the Southwestern merger being engineered by L. F. Loree, by minority stockholders, are in line with the same obstacles which prevented the Van Sweringens from carrying out their original project in the East. A stockholder protested before the Interstate Commerce Commission to the proposal that the Kansas City Southern be allowed to acquire the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, which, in turn, was to absorb the St. Louis Southwestern.

The entire project has often been termed a case of "the tail wagging the dog," since the Kansas City Southern, with 800 miles of line is seeking to gain control of two other roads with a combined mileage of more than 5000 miles. The present actual size of the properties is not, of course, a controlling factor. The objections are based upon the grounds that the "Katy" and the "Cotton Belt" (St. Louis Southwestern) are competitive roads at present and the merger would, it is alleged, result in diverting traffic from the Cotton Belt. Stockholders contend that this would be contrary to their interests.

Walter E. Meyer, who had been elected a director of the latter road when it appeared that he would oppose the original merger activities of Mr. Loree, also was quoted before the commission as stating that the "Katy" stock was bought at nearly the highest price in the past two years and 10 months and that no record of the transaction, when made, had been shown him in his capacity as a director of the St. Louis Southwestern.

Merger Proceedings

The consolidation of roads elsewhere has been the subject of recent comment, the intimation having been made that the Erie Railroad would be dropped from the Van Sweringens' Nickel Plate merger. If this should eventuate, the result would be that the ports on Hampton Roads, notably Newport News, Va. (the terminal of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway) would be developed at the expense of New York, since the Nickel Plate system would have no other outlet at tidewater.

While many railroad men look favorably upon the continued independence of the Erie, the fact that the Van Sweringens and their bankers work without any publicity makes it impossible to obtain confirmation or denial of such reports.

Attention also has been called recently to the merger of the three Hill roads, the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. That such a merger was favored by these carriers has been known for years, the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission's consolidation proceedings containing statements to this effect. Those in control of the three properties have always frankly admitted they sought permission to make such a merger, although admitting that this would be impossible under the existing laws.

Encouraging Co-operation

Boston & Maine Railroad engineers and firemen are offered trips to Chicago at the expense of the road and without loss of wages, in a competition to be held on suggestions for fuel economies. Those who show the greatest interest and the best attendance at fuel conservation meetings, or by writing constructive suggestions along the same lines, will earn a trip to the International Railway Fuel Association meeting at Chicago in the spring. Sixteen engineers and firemen will be selected.

The interest of children in the railroad which serves their community has been made the subject of a prize contest which is open to school boys and girls who are children of Boston & Maine employees. Cash prizes have been offered for the best essays on the subject, "The Value of the Boston & Maine Railroad to the Community."

Naming Suburban Trains

Commuters on the Lexington branch of the Boston & Maine have named their two principal trains and aver that these are the only two suburban trains in the United States which have regular names. Following the type of names used on through trains of the road, such as The Minute Man and Flying Yankee, the commuters have named the Boston-bound morning train the Patriot and the outbound early evening train the Paul Revere Express. The names are particularly appropriate to the territory served and the commuters hope, in this way, to create business for the road and avert a prospective cut in the service on their branch, occasioned by motor competition.

Faster California Service

Sixty-three-hour schedules between Chicago and California points went into effect a few days ago when the fleet of new, fast trains left Chicago by the several routes which have expedited their trains.

On the Overland route—Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific-Southern Pacific—the San Francisco Overland, leaving Chicago at 8:10 p. m., will reach San Francisco at 9:10 a. m. the third morning. The Los Angeles Limited, by way of the C. & N. W.-Union Pacific, will also run on a 63-hour schedule, leaving Chicago at 8 p. m. A $10 extra fare is charged on all the fast trains. A new San Francisco train, the Gold Coast Limited, on a 68-hour schedule, has also been established by the Overland route.

By the Rock Island-Southern Pacific route through El Paso, the Golden State Limited likewise will operate on a 63-hour time to Los Angeles. Trains which heretofore have run on a 72-hour schedule will make the run in 68 hours, among these being the Pacific Limited, leaving Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and beyond Omaha operating via the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

The Santa Fe has established a new 63-hour train named The Chief between Chicago and Los Angeles, the California Limited continuing on its 68-hour schedule. The faster train will charge an extra $10 fare. In all instances, the same relative schedules eastbound prevail.

Carrying the Mails

The Chicago-Omaha trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have carried the United States mails for more than 40 years. In the '80s, this mail contract was challenged by a competing road, which sent its trains against those of the Burlington in a nightly race across Illinois and Iowa. The trains of the other line were empty but the purpose was to prove its ability to match the Burlington in speed and safety. The "Q," however, points to the fact that it is still carrying the mails, a traffic which is sought by all roads despite the frequent allegations that it is unremunerative.

Air Brakes Perfected

In the elimination of angle cocks at each end of passenger cars, by means of which the air line could be completely sealed, the Pennsylvania Railroad has perfected a device which removes the possibility of air brakes becoming inoperative at a crucial moment.

The locomotive driver may now operate his train, it was said, with the definite knowledge that no defect or improper adjustment in the air brake apparatus can occur without his knowledge or immediate warning.

The elimination of the angle cocks is made possible by the adoption of large capacity air pumps with which all Pennsylvania locomotives are now equipped. The purpose of the angle cock on each car was to make it possible to seal the air in the train line and thus conserve it for use when the car was cut out of the train for switching.

The use of the large capacity air pumps on the locomotive now makes it possible to restore the air pressure to the proper degree without delay throughout the entire length of the train. Also the possibility that an angle cock might be inadvertently closed, thus rendering the air brakes inoperative, is now removed.

Seaboard Air Line winter schedules have been announced and the Orange Blossom Special is to commence operation with departure from New York Dec. 6. This has sleepers to the east and west coast of Florida, and with a morning departure from New York, reaches Florida points the next evening. Seaboard train No. 301 will resume operation the same day between Washington and Jacksonville and all-compartment and drawing room car New York-Pinehurst will be established also on Dec. 6.

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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Two persons (double bed) ...... 4.00 a day and up
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Attractively furnished rooms and excellent food at exceptionally moderate rates are offered you at the Arlington. Our location is central. Excellent free parking space.

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All outside rooms with private bath.

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A new hotel, homelike and distinctive. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

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Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

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Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

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American Plan Dining Room

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

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Opposite Christian Science church
Homelike, comfortable and convenient. Rates, Single, $3 and $4. Double, $4 and $5. With twin beds, $6. Every room with bath and telephone.
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HARRY C. DEMETER

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Every Room has Private Bath
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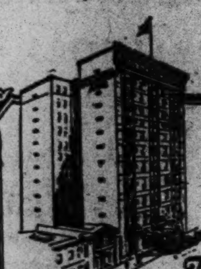

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A winter home for discriminating people

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Special rates during December

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Two blocks to Christian Science church

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Hotel URMEY

MIAMI—FLORIDA

European Plan *Fireproof*

Reasonable Rates: $4.00 to $10.00 per day single
$6.00 to $15.00 per day double

High Class Moderate Priced Restaurant

Combining elegance, refinement and comfort with an atmosphere of genuine friendliness and hospitality. The highest standard of hoteldom in Florida. Emergency steam heat system.

FATIO DUNHAM, Manager Booklet on request.

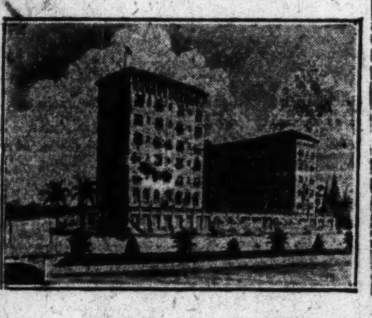
A trip to Daytona Beach is like a Hole-in-One Perfect.

Come to this great Recreationland this winter. Every day here gives you that "hole-in-one" feeling. Bring your clubs, your racket, your bathing suit, your saddle—anything to do with sports and recreation. Entertainment of the finest is offered: Band concerts, games courts, concerts by world's greatest artists. Scenery unsurpassed. Plenty of room. Reasonable rates.

Address Room 96

Cham. of Com. Building
Daytona Beach, Florida

☐ Send Literature



The **BOULEVARD**

One of the Carl G. Fisher Hotels

Open the year round

On the Beach—Near the Ocean
Between two golf courses

CONSISTENT RATES

Cafeteria under our personal supervision.

ABNER E. LUDOLPH, Mgr.
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

HOTEL

Burbridge

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

RATES Single Rooms $3-$5. Double Rooms $6-$9.

150 Rooms each with Bath or Access. Completely reconditioned, redecorated and newly furnished throughout. Modern equipment. Fireproof. Sound-proof. Under owner-management. European plan. Centrally situated and conveniently located for visitors arriving by road, rail or boat.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

HOTEL ALBERT
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

RATES FROM $2 PER DAY
Modern, comfortable clean, convenient. Central. 12 yrs. under same owner-management. WRITE FOR FOLDER

HOTEL DIXIE-PELICAN, Stuart, Fla.
HOTEL DIXIE-GRANDE, Bradenton, Fla.
HOTEL DANIEL ASHLEY, Valdosta, Ga.

Operated Under Direction of

Griner Hotels
DIXIE CHAIN

EUROPEAN PLAN REASONABLE RATES

HOTEL DIXIE-HUNT, Gainesville, Ga.
HOTEL JACKSON, Jacksonville, Fla.

Seven Others Under Construction

Atop O' The Hills
246 feet above Sea Level

LAKESIDE INN

Mount Dora, Florida

New Stucco Building—Automatic Sprinklers—Steam Heat—Screened Throughout—Capacious Closets—Golf—Fishing—Motor Boats—Fine Auto Roads—Superior Table. $5.00 to $10.00.

Archie E. Hurlburt

Hotel Mason

Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGE H. MASON, Mgr.
ELLIOT W. BUTTS, Man. Director

300 Rooms and Baths

HEADQUARTERS OLD COLONY CLUB

TOP FLOOR DINING ROOM

Hotel Olive

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Every comfort and convenience for the traveler. Fire proof; steam heat. Centrally located to theatres and Shopping Center.

S. J. CARNES, Manager

The **Princess Martha**

Open All Year. 250 Rooms. 250 Baths. Modern, Fireproof, Steam Heat. Centrally located. European Plan. Terms on request.

Sherman Dennis, Manager

ST. PETERSBURG FLORIDA

The Williams Hotel

(Formerly The Despland)

Daytona Beach, Florida

In the heart of everything. Special rates for December arrivals from $49 to $63 per week, American plan.

JACK G. CRAFT, Proprietor

The Windsor Hotel

A New England Resort in Florida

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Season—Dec. to May

Write for Rates and Booklet

CLINTON F. READ, Lessee

Also: *Lafayette Lodge, Worthington, Mass., May to September.*

The Hamilton

"The House of Hospitality"

MRS. I. M. MABBETTE
Owner and Proprietor
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Hotel Princess Issena

and THE INN
(A new fireproof hotel)
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Open December First to May First. Excellent food and service; pleasant surroundings. *References furnished.*

HENRY W. HAYNES, Proprietor

Hotel Geneva

Modern, including steam heat.

Ownership Management

MRS. E. P. and F. N. STENGLE

Daytona Beach, Florida

Fernwood Hotel

Commercial and Tourist

STANDARD RATES

MRS. BESSIE S. CREWS
Owner-Manager

615 Main Street, Daytona Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

Miami

It's June Here Now!

Another "season" has already started in this tropical vacation land. The customary early arrivals are here and are finding Miami the same enjoyable pleasurable spot of former years. Their comfort and convenience, in housing or in play, show no effect of the September storm.

Miami is ready, as usual, to entertain in the manner that has won this city renown as the "World's Greatest Winter Resort." Within the year a quarter of a billion dollars has been spent in building, enlarging, extending, making Miami a greater city; adding to its attractiveness, increasing its utilities, providing more accommodations, creating new sources of entertainment or making more easily enjoyed those features which have made this city famous.

Every summertime sport is available here throughout the winter—surf bathing, in a sea warmed by the Gulf Stream—golf on eleven sporty courses—polo on four palm-bordered fields—tennis, on fifty fine courts—motoring over 1200 miles of dustless highways—fishing—boating over multi-hued waters.

In addition there is the fast Spanish game of Jai Alai all the season. Dancing in scores of ball rooms, supper clubs, gay casinos, and pavilions of oriental splendor.

FRYOR'S BAND—Free Daily Concerts in Open Air Royal Palm Park

HOTEL RATES—22,000 rooms
Single $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 per day.
Double $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $14 per day.
Many rooms at lower prices.
These rates guaranteed by Greater Miami Hotel Association.

APARTMENTS—For 6 mo. season.
2400* units (two persons) at $600 and under averaging $1.50 per day or less per person
2000* units (two persons) at $600 to $750
1800* units (two or more) at $750 to $900
3000* units (two or more) at $900 to $1200
Several thousand de luxe $1200 to $3500
These rates guaranteed by Greater Miami Apartment Association.
*A unit is one room, kitchenette and bath, or two or more rooms for housekeeping

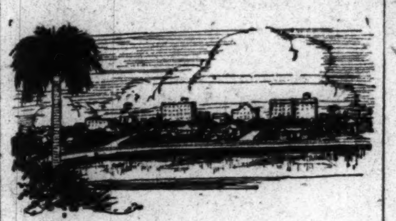
One hundred and thirty-five modern hotels, 1200 apartment houses, hundreds of cottages. Standardized rates.

Millions of dollars have been spent this summer in improved motor highways throughout Florida and the South to make your trip to Miami easy.

Direct de luxe trains to Miami from New York, Chicago, Detroit. Through Pullmans from all principal northern cities, speedy ocean voyage in the finest coastwise steamship service in the world direct from New York and Baltimore.

For handsome illustrated booklet address
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MIAMI, FLORIDA

This advertisement authorized by City Commissioners of Miami



A New England Summer in a Tropical Setting

LAKELAND is a "home town," a bit of New England in Summer, set down amidst the year-round verdure of Floridas west coast.

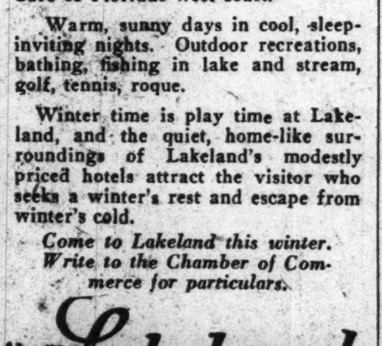
Warm, sunny days in cool, sleep-inviting nights. Outdoor recreations, bathing, fishing in lake and stream, golf, tennis, roque.

Winter time is play time at Lakeland, and the quiet, home-like surroundings of Lakeland's modestly priced hotels attract the visitor who seeks a winter's rest and escape from winter's cold.

Come to Lakeland this winter. Write to the Chamber of Commerce for particulars.

You'll like **Lakeland** Chamber of Commerce

436 Massachusetts Avenue
LAKELAND, FLORIDA



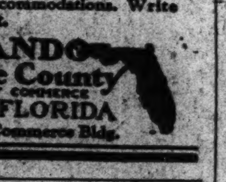
A Home 'mid Orange Groves and Gardens

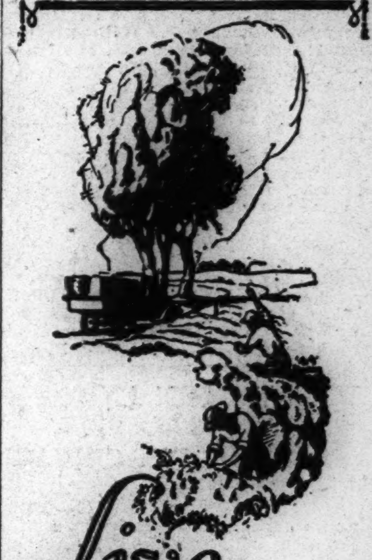
Nearly everyone dreams of a beautiful home amid orange groves and gardens, in a land of eternal springtime. In Orlando, "The City Beautiful", these dreams come true. Here every home, whether cottage or mansion, can have its orange and grapefruit trees, guavas, bananas, papayas, palms and flowers, growing all the year.... Come to Orlando and Orange County. Play outdoors all winter. Splendid entertainment and accommodations. Write today for booklet.

ORLANDO & Orange County
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
Orlando—FLORIDA
15 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Royal Palms Hotel

Mrs. R. P. Deckard
225 W. Duval St.
Opposite Windsor
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA
European Plan





Live in this Pleasant Thriving Land

Rare enjoyments await you in this great natural playground of hills, lakes and forests—"The Solid Central Section of Florida." Here you may hunt, fish, swim, motor, golf—yes, or farm, where Nature lavishes "growing days" with an unstinting hand.

Mildness of climate and beauty of environment are perpetual attractions. A fertile soil yields 2 to 3 crops annually on the same land, and fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products afford excellent profits.

Such attractions as these brought to Central Florida an ambitious, enterprising citizenship. We invite you to come, as we did, to this land of agricultural richness, progressive cities, and permanent stability—where enjoyment in work or play awaits you.

Interesting literature will be sent on request addressed to any of the following Chambers of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:
Lake County, Tavares, Florida
Marion County, Ocala, Florida
Orange County, Orlando, Florida
Putnam County, Palatka, Florida
Seminole County, Sanford, Florida
West Volusia County, DeLand, Florida

Central Florida
"The Solid Central Section"

You Can Plan Your
TRIPS AND TOURS
from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

SUGAR SHARES HAVE SPURT IN STOCK MARKET

Various Specialties Move Upward at Brisk Rate—Some Weak Spots

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Price movements lacked uniformity at the opening of today's stock market, with opposing speculative forces again engaged in a struggle for control.

Sugars moved up in response to the further restriction in the Cuban crop, and textiles continued to reflect the improvement in that industry, American Woolen opening 1¼ points higher.

Declines of a point or two were recorded by Case Threshing Machine and a few specialties.

Brisk buying of the sugar shares featured the early dealings, nearly a dozen issues in that group advancing a point or two before the end of the first half-hour.

United Fruit jumped 4½ points to a new 1926 high at 119. Federal Light & Traction, Air Reduction and Woolworth quickly advanced 2 or more points above yesterday's final quotations, while Baldwin, Radio Corporation, Mack Trucks, Timken Roller Bearing and Allied Chemical were among the many issues to move up a point or more.

International Agricultural Chemical preferred broke 4 points, and Fidelity-Phenix Insurance 4¼, while Paige Detroit sank to a new low level for the year.

Market Is Active

The marked improvement in the situation, revealed in the weekly Federal Reserve Bank statements, had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment.

Another sharp jump of more than 6 points in French francs, which sold above 3½ cents for the first time since last April, featured the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling was ⅛ of a cent lower at $4.48¼, or close to the "gold import" point. Norwegian krone broke 10 points to 25.70 cents, but other rates showed little change.

Expanded buying featured the trading in the early hours, with the demand for Baldwin on an exceptional scale. That stock rose to 141, a new high figure for the year, with the rise assigned to the immense volume of orders in sight, and the ability to control the small floating supply of the stock.

Purchases of St. Paul were also unusually large, the preferred shares rising more than two points. The proposed large addition to the outstanding common stock of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, under the new financing plan, caused heavy selling which carried the price down to 39, a new low price for the year.

Case Threshing Machine was also liquidated again freely breaking almost five points.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Bonds Rule Steady

The bond market moved slowly ahead in today's quiet trading, undisturbed by occasional flurries of profit-taking. Early dealings failed to develop any outstanding features, although fairly large buying orders were executed for various foreign, railroad, sugar and local traction issues.

The market still awaited details of the new Standard Oil debenture issue, which were due to be published today, but trading continued in the bonds on a "when issued" basis at a substantial premium above par. With the preferred stockholders certain to snap up most of the issue, the prospective nominal offering ceased to be of much importance as a market factor.

Activity in New York City Transit bonds followed the announcement that attempts would be made to reach an early agreement on a policy of bus franchises. Third Avenue adjustment 5s jumped more than a point to 60, and Interborough liens also headed upward. Liquid Carbonic convertible 6s were purchased in large blocks around the year's high price above 105.

Belgian obligations hovered slightly below yesterday's high records, while French, Italian and German issues were firm.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS ALL SELL OFF IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Wheat prices turned downward today after firmness at the start. Reports of favorable clearing weather in Argentina exercised a bearish influence, more than offsetting here the effect of Liverpool quotations higher than due.

Opening at ⅛ off to ½c up, the Chicago wheat market soon underwent an all around setback to well below yesterday's finish. Corn and oats reacted with wheat, corn starting ¼ to ⅝ higher, but subsequently showing declines. Provisions were strong.

Openings prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1.35¼, May 1.39¾, July 1.33¼. Corn—Dec. 71⅜, May 80¼, July 83⅛. Oats—Dec. 42, May 46½.

PEPPERELL MAY BUY MASS. COTTON MILLS

A special meeting of Pepperell Manufacturing Company stockholders has been called for Nov. 30 to see if stockholders will consent to the issue of 33,320 shares of $100 par value stock and authorize the disposal of 31,250 of these shares to Massachusetts Cotton Mills in exchange for the capital stock of a new corporation which shall have acquired the property and business of Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

In effect this is an exchange of eight shares of Massachusetts Cotton Mills for five shares of Pepperell Manufacturing Company. The terms proposed have been agreed to by directors of the former company and trustees of the latter.

AMERICAN SEATING PAYS EXTRA

American Seating Corporation declared an extra dividend of $1 and a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common. Previously 50 cents quarterly was paid on the common. The extra dividend is payable in quarterly amounts of 25 cents each on Jan. 1, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1, 1927, to stock of record Dec. 20, March 20, June 20 and Sept. 20, respectively. The quarterly dividend is payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. The regular quarterly 75 cents preferred dividend also was declared, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19—Southern California Gas Company has applied to the Railroad Commission for permission to split its 80,000 shares of $100 par common into 240,000 of $25 par, and 40,000 preferred shares into 160,000. Stockholders meet this week to vote on the split-up, and on the increase in authorized capital from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000 including $60,000,000 preferred and $40,000,000 common.

Stockholders of Tremont & Suffolk Mills at special meeting voted to give the treasury authority to accept offer made by Nashua Manufacturing Company to purchase the plant and assets of Tremont & Suffolk Mills with the exception of cash and receivables. Full details have not yet been worked out but Nashua Manufacturing Company will pay $500,000 in one to five-year notes for the plant and a sum to be fixed later for inventories.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 19	Nov. 18
500	Adv-Ru	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12½
300	do pf.....	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	42½
1400	Ahumada ..	5⅜	5⅛	5½	5⅛
300	Air Reduc..	134⅜	134⅛	134⅛	132
500	Ajax Rub...	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7100	Allied Ch...	133⅞	131⅞	133	131⅝
200	Amerada ...	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
300	Am Ag C pf	49	48⅞	49	48½
900	Am Beet S..	24⅜	24	24⅜	23⅞
1200	do pf.....	61	58	61	..
100	Am Bosch..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
200	Am Leat pf.	106½	106½	106½	..
100	Am Brak pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116
1500	Am Br Bov	39⅝	39	39⅝	39⅝
11900	Am Can....	52⅞	51⅝	52	52⅞
300	do pf.....	126¼	126¼	126¼	125⅞
600	Am Car.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
600	Am&FPw ..	17⅛	16⅞	17	16⅞
100	Am Hide....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Am Ice.....	130	129⅞	130	128¼
400	Am Int Crp	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛
300	Am La Fr..	12	11½	12	11½
100	Am Linseed.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Am Lins pf	75	75	75	..
3500	Am Loco...	109⅜	108	108⅜	107¾
100	Am Loco pf.	120	120	120	120½
100	*Am Metals.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
300	Am Radiat.	109⅝	109½	109⅝	..
600	Am Ship....	6	6	6	6¼
300	Am Pw&Lt..	61⅛	61	61⅛	61⅞
600	Am Smelt...	136	135¼	135⅞	135⅞
100	do pf......	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
600	Am Steel....	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜
6200	Am Sugar...	82⅛	80⅛	81⅜	80
400	Am Sug pf..	109	108⅞	109	..
600	Am T&T	148⅝	148¼	148⅝	148½
100	Am Type pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
1800	Am Wool...	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝
500	Am Wool pf	86	86	86	85½
300	Am Writ pf.	1	1	1	..
100	Am Zinc pf.	43½	43½	43½	42⅞
700	Anaconda ..	48⅛	48	48⅛	48⅝
100	Arch Dan...	41	41	41	41½
1000	Armour A...	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛
100	Armour I pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
100	Asso DG 1pf	100	100	100	..
2400	Asso Oil	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
5200	Atchison	155⅞	154⅝	154⅝	154⅞
200	Atl Birm&A.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	Atl Coast L.	208⅛	207⅜	107⅜	109⅞
1002	Atl G&WI...	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37
100	Atl G&WI pf	35	35	35	36
44500	Baldwin	142	137⅞	140⅜	136⅜
300	Baldwin pf..	118	118	118	117⅞
400	Balt & Ohio	104⅛	104	104⅛	104⅛
1400	Barnsdall A.	27⅝	27	27⅛	27⅛
300	Barnsdall B.	25	24⅞	24⅞	..
200	Beechnut ...	58	57⅝	58	59
400	Belding	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	..
800	Beth Steel...	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅜
300	Beth Stl 7%	104	103⅞	104	103⅞
100	Booth Fish pf	46½	46½	46½	..
100	Botony	25	25	25	..
100	Briggs	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26⅝
300	Br Stl 2 pf...	4	3⅞	4	4
100	Br Edison ...	157¼	157¼	157¼	..
1100	Br Man Tr...	69⅛	68½	69⅛	68
500	Bruns Term.	16⅛	16	16	16
100	Buff Roch....	80	80	80	..
100	Burroughs ..	112	112	112	109
100	Butte Cop....	5	5	5	5
100	Butte&Sup ..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
100	Butterick ...	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
200	Byers Co....	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	43⅜
100	Cal Pack.....	69	69	69	68½
200	Cal Pet......	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
600	Callahan	138½	138½	138½	..
100	Cal & Ariz...	69	69	69	69⅜
1300	Can Dry.....	39⅞	39	39⅞	38⅞
100	Can Pac	164¼	164¼	164¼	164⅝
5800	Case Thresh	142⅝	138½	139¼	143
100	Case pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111
100	Cen Alloy ..	138¼	138¼	138¼	..
700	Cen Leather.	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7½
200	Cen Lea pf...	51½	51½	51½	51
1000	Cen Leath ct.	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
100	Cen Lea pf ct	51½	51½	51½	..
100	Cerro de P...	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63
500	Cert-Teed....	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜
4500	Ches&Ohio ..	165½	164	164	164
100	Chi&E Ill pf	46	46	46	47
100	Chi Gt West	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
100	Chi Gt W pf	25	25	25	25
8300	ChN&SP pfct	20⅜	18½	20⅜	18⅜
7200	ChiM&SP ..	11⅛	9⅞	11	11⅛
15500	ChiM&SP pf.	20⅜	18⅞	20⅜	18⅝
7000	ChiM&SP ct.	11	9⅝	10⅝	9⅞
300	Chi&NW	79⅛	79	79⅛	79⅛
4400	Chi RI	68	67½	67½	67⅜
300	Chi RI 6%...	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
700	Chi RI 7%..	105⅛	105	105⅛	104⅞
400	Chile Cop....	32⅝	32½	32½	32½
2400	Chrysler	36	35⅝	35⅝	36
100	Collins Ak pf	113	113	113	..
1400	Coca Cola...	164⅛	163⅛	163⅛	164½
200	Colo F&I....	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
1000	Collins Aik..	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	55½
100	Colo South..	85	85	85	..
100	Colo So 1pf.	72	72	72	..
400	Col Gas N...	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	86½
100	Col Gas ct..	87	87	87	86⅜
1000	Col Gas pf n.	99⅜	99	99⅜	98⅞
100	Con Bak pf.	91	91	91	89⅝
300	Com Cred....	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
400	Com Crd 1pf	87⅛	87	87	94¼
200	Col Gas pf...	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	..
100	Com Inv Tr.	60½	60½	60½	60½
1600	Com Sol B..	210⅜	208	210½	208⅛
1200	Con Bak B.	9	8⅞	9	9
11000	Congoleum ..	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	20½
1400	Con Bak A...	69⅜	68⅜	68⅞	68⅜
2200	Con Gas	109⅛	108⅜	109	109
5500	Con Textile..	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
400	Col Gas ct..	87⅛	87	87	..
200	Cont Can....	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅝
100	Cont Ins.....	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
4200	Cont Motors.	11⅛	11	11	11
1600	Corn Prd....	49	48½	49	49
1200	Coty	59⅜	59	59	58⅞
500	Con Ry Cuba	69	69⅞	69⅞	69
1100	Crucible	76⅞	76⅜	76⅜	77⅝
3000	*Cuba Co....	33½	32⅜	32⅜	32½
5700	Cuba Cane..	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
5700	Cuba C pf...	45⅜	44	45⅜	43⅜
22300	Cub Am S...	27⅞	26⅛	27⅞	26⅛
800	Cub Dom S.	18⅛	17⅞	18	17⅜
700	Cudahy N...	51⅝	51½	51½	51⅝
1200	Cuyamel Fr.	44	43	43	43⅞
5200	Dupont	166⅝	164½	166	166
500	Davison	27	26⅛	26¼	..
200	Del Lac&W.	146	146	146	146
100	Det Edison.	134½	134½	134½	..
600	Det Ed rts.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1100	Dodge A....	23	22⅞	23	23
100	Dodge pf ...	82	82	82	81⅞
200	Duquesn 1pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
200	East Kodak.	120	120	120	120
500	Eaton Axle.	24	24	24	23⅞
200	Elec Battery	83½	83	83	83½
1100	Elec Boat...	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Eng PS pf..	94	94	94	..
600	Elec L&P..	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
3700	Elec Refrig.	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
100	Erie SS pf..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102⅞
100	Eng P S...	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
300	End John...	68½	68½	68⅛	68⅛
600	Erie SS	24⅞	24	24⅜	23⅞
1400	Erie 1 pf...	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜
600	Eureka Vac.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
400	Eq Bld pf..	127½	127½	127½	127⅞
1600	Fam Play...	116½	115⅜	115⅜	115⅝
200	Fam P pf...	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	..
5600	Fed Lt & Tr	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	37
400	Fid Ins	198	195	198	..
600	First N St.	30½	30	30	30⅜
800	Fisk Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½
1700	Fleischmann	48⅞	48	48⅞	48
1100	Fox A......	70⅞	69⅜	69⅞	70⅜
1100	Freeport Tx.	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30½
700	Gabriel .	32½	32	32½	31⅞
1300	Gen Asphalt	76⅝	74⅜	76⅝	75
1300	Gen Elec....	85	84⅛	84⅛	84⅜
300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
45500	Gen Motors.	142½	141⅛	141⅜	147⅞
300	Gen Mot 7%.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
200	Gen AD Adv	53⅞	55⅛	55⅛	55⅜
2000	Gen ODA ct	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	35⅜
700	Gen Rys....	84	83⅛	84	83
700	Gimbel Br..	42½	42½	42½	42½
300	Gimbel pf...	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
800	Glidden	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
100	Gold Dust...	46	46	46	..
500	Goodrich ...	48	47⅞	48	48
500	Goth S H N	65⅛	65	65	65⅛
500	Gothim	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛
300	Gould Co-op	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
400	Goth SHipt.	113	113⅛	112⅛	..
1000	Granby	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1100	Grt Nor pf..	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	79⅝
200	Grt Nor Ore	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	20
2900	Grt W Sug.	104⅛	103⅜	103⅞	102
500	Greene-Can.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
800	Guan Sug....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Gulf Mo pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
500	Gulf Steel..	56⅝	56	56	56½
100	Hartman A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
100	Hartman B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
1300	Howe So ..	41	40⅞	40⅞	41⅛
600	Hud Man ...	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
6300	Hudson Mot	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	44⅞
200	Hupp Mot ..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1400	Ind Oil & G	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Indian Mot	16	16	16	..
100	Indian Refn	8	8	8	8
400	Inspiration ..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10100	Interboro R	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞	47⅞
200	Inter Agri .	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
200	Int Ag ppf	61⅞	60	60	..
100	Int Business	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛
1400	Int Cement	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	51⅞
3500	*Int Comb	40	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1000	Int Harv ..	131½	130⅞	131⅛	131
100	Int Harv pf	123	123	123	..
5100	Int M pf rt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1500	Int Match pf	59⅞	59	59⅞	59⅞
400	Int MMar pf	34	34	34	34⅛
2400	Int Nickel ..	37⅞	37	37⅞	37⅞
100	Int Nickl pf	103	103	103	103
100	Int Paper ..	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56
300	Int Rubber	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
100	Int Shoe ..	160	160	160	..
600	Int Tel & T	117⅞	117	117⅞	117
200	Jordan Mot	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
200	Kan City So	42	42	42	42⅞
900	Kayser	45½	45	45	44⅞
100	Kayser pf ..	108	108	108	108
3000	Kennecott ..	64⅜	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
100	Keystone ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Kinney	39	39	39	39⅛
100	Kraft C	63	63	63	63
1700	Kresge	55	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1700	Lago Oil ...	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
400	Lambert Co.	70⅛	69⅞	70	70¼
100	Lehn Fink ..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
1000	Loew's Inc ..	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
7900	Liquid C	58⅞	56⅞	57⅞	55⅞
100	Loft Inc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Loose-W 1pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
400	Lou G&E A	24⅞	24	24	24⅛
200	Louis & N..	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	130⅞
300	Ludlum Stl.	28	27⅞	28	27⅞
1200	Mack Tr	94⅛	93	94⅛	93
100	Mack Tr 1pr	110	110	110	109⅛
100	Magma Cop.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞
300	Macy	121⅞	120	120	..
2000	Mallinson ..	15⅞	15⅛	16⅜	15
300	Manati Sug.	42	41⅛	41½	40⅞
300	Manati pf ..	65	65	65	61
100	Manila	41	41	41	41
200	Man El Sup.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
1700	Man Elv mg	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	51⅛
1100	Man Shirt .	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	25
300	Maracaibo ..	19⅞	19	19⅞	18⅞
100	MktStR ppf.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
4100	Marland Oil.	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	53½
3500	Marland rts	½	½	½	½
100	Mart-Parry .	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
100	Math Alkali.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	84
1100	May Dpt St.	138	138	138	137¼
500	Maytag.....	22⅞	22	22⅞	22½
200	*McCrory B.	79⅝	79	79⅝	..
300	McIntyre....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
300	Mex Seabd..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
600	Mid Cont...	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
400	Mid Cont pf.	101⅛	101	101	..
700	Mid States..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Min & StL...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
100	Min&SSM...	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
100	Mo KT pf...	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93¼
2400	Mo Pac.....	39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1000	Mo Pac pf..	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
300	Mont Pw....	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
12100	Mont Ward.	66⅛	63⅞	64⅞	65⅞
300	Moon Mot...	13	13	13	13
4900	Mother Lode	4⅞	4	4⅛	4⅞
100	Motion Pic..	14⅞	14	14	14
200	Mot Wheel..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
300	Mullins Bdy.	10	9	10	..
900	Murray ct...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
400	Nash Mot...	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
300	Nat Bisc....	93⅛	93⅞	93⅛	93½
100	do pf.....	128	128	128	..
800	Nat Cash R	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	42
100	Nat Clo&S..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
1000	do pf.....	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	60
100	Nat Dairy..	68	68	68	67⅞
100	Nat Dpt Sto	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
400	Nat Pw&Lt.	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞
700	Nat Supply.	81	81	81	80½
3200	Nev Cons...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1000	NY Air Br.	41⅞	41	41⅞	41⅛
2800	NY Canners.	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	30
3400	NY Central..	137	136	136	136½
300	NY C&SL pf	103	103	103	103
1000	NY NH&H..	42⅛	42⅛	42⅞	42¼
100	NY Ont&W.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
5	NYRy ct sta	142	142	142	141
400	NY Ry pf ct	10⅛	10	10⅛	..
500	Niaf F pf...	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	29⅛
1800	Norf&West	164⅛	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛
200	Norf&W pf.	84	84	84	83⅞
600	No Am.....	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞
200	No A Ed pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
900	No Pac	79⅞	79	79	78⅛
100	Oilwell pf...	109	109	109	109
1000	Omnibus ...	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14
200	Onyx Hos...	36	36	36	36½
100	Oppenheim..	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
100	*Orpheum C.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
500	Otis Elec...	126⅞	125½	125½	126
1000	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Packard M..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5300	Paige Det...	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
3400	Pan-Am B.	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	63⅛
200	Pan-Am WB	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛
100	Panhandle .	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2200	Patha Ex A	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37
1700	Penick&F...	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22¼
100	Peer Mot...	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28
1600	Penn RR ..	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56
100	Penn Seabd	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Peoples Gas	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	124
100	Phil Co	77	77	77	77¼
100	Phila Read.	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43⅞
17700	Phillips Pet	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	50⅛
2400	Pierce-Ar ..	22	21⅛	21⅛	22
300	Pierce-A pf	108	107⅞	17⅞	107
3100	Pierce Oil ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Pierce Pet .	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Pitts Coal..	34	32½	34	32½
200	Pitts C pf	72	72	72	72
800	Postum C ..	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞	97⅞
100	Prod&Ref...	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3000	Pub Serv ..	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32
800	Pullman	184⅛	183	183⅛	183
4600	Punta Sug .	42	41	41	41⅛
100	Purity Bk A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
1400	Pure Oil ...	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
700	Purity Bk B	43	42⅞	43	42½
2200	Radio	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60
100	Radio pf ..	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
1200	Ray Copper.	16	15⅞	16	16½
300	Reading	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2800	Reading rts.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
800	Real S H...	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞
300	Replogle Stl.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Repub Stl..	56	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
200	Repub St pf.	97	97	97	..
100	Reynolds S .	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Robert Reis.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
100	Royal Dutch	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49
100	Safety Cable	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53
1100	StL&SF	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5000	Sears Roe ..	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52⅞
400	Seneca Cop.	4	4	4	4
5900	Shell Union.	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
100	Shell Un pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
100	Simmons ...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
100	Simms Pet.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2100	Sinclair	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
900	Skelly Oil ..	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
300	So PR S rts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4000	So PR Sug.	139⅛	135⅛	138	135⅛
100	So Calif Ed	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
600	So Dairies A	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
100	So Dairies B	22	22	22	22⅞
4500	So Pacific ..	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	107⅞
400	So Railway	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
100	Spear pf ..	80	80	80	80
100	Spicer Co...	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛
300	Sta Gas pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57
100	Sta Mill ...	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	69⅛
1900	Sta Oil Cal.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅞
37500	Sta Oil NJ.	40⅞	39	39⅞	40⅞
4800	Sta O NJ pf.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
200	Sta Pl Glass	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
304260	St O NJ rts	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2
5900	St-Warner ..	69	67½	68	66⅞
400	Stromberg ..	57	57	57	57
3100	Studebaker..	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅛
100	Studebak pf	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	..
200	Sub Boat ..	2⅞	2	2⅞	2⅞
200	Sun Oil	32	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
5000	Super Oil ..	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
100	Sweets Co ..	13	13	13	13
800	Symington...	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
1400	Symington A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞
500	Tenn Cop ..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
700	Tex Co	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
39700	Tex Gulf S.	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞
400	Tex P Coal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4300	Tex Co new	54⅞	54	54⅞	54⅞
500	Tex&Pac ...	49⅞	49	49	50⅞
100	Thompson ..	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47
500	Third Ave ..	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞
100	Tidewater pf	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
3700	Timken	81⅞	80⅞	81	79⅞
5200	Trans Oil ..	4⅛	4	4	4
100	Under Type.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅛
500	Un Bag & P	42	42	42	42⅛
1700	Un Carbon..	95	94⅞	94⅞	95
1300	Un Oil Cal.	53	52½	52½	52⅞
900	Un Pacific..	164	163⅛	164	164⅞
300	Un Pac pf..	80	79⅞	80	79⅞
100	Un Tk Car.	114	114	114	114⅛
6500	Uni Fruit ..	120	115	120	114⅞
1200	US CIPipe..	212	210	210½	210
2300	US Dist ...	54⅛	53⅞	54	53½
5500	US Ind Alco	78	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
100	US In Al pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
1800	US Rubber..	59	58⅞	58⅞	59
500	US Rub pf.	107	106⅞	106½	..
40	US Smelt ..	36	35⅞	36	36
200	US Smelt pf	46½	46½	46½	46¼
61200	US Steel ..	147¼	145⅞	146¼	145⅞
300	US Steel pf.	129	129	129	129⅛
1000	Univ Pipe..	22⅞	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
500	Univ P pf...	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78
100	Utah Cop ..	112½	112½	112½	..
100	Va-C Ch nw	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¼
200	Va-C Ch 6%	40½	40	40½	39½
200	Va-C Ch 7%	87	87	87	87
100	Vanadium ..	41⅛	41¼	41¼	41⅞
2000	Vivaudou ..	33	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
300	Wab pf A....	74⅛	74	74	73⅞
100	Ward Bk A..	26	26	26	26
8300	Warner B A..	48⅞	46⅛	48	46½
100	W Pac	34½	34½	34½	35½
100	W Pac pf....	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
300	Westg A B ..	130	130	130	129¼
200	Westg Elec..	69	69	69	68¼
300	Wheeling....	76	75⅞	75⅞	75⅛
300	White Mot...	56⅛	56	56⅛	56⅛
400	Whi Rock ct.	24	23	23	24½
200	Whi Sew'g pf	56	56	56	56⅛
2300	Willys-Over.	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅞
200	Willys-O pf..	92	92	92	92⅞
200	Wilson A.....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
200	Wilson	10	10	10	10⅛
200	Wilson pf....	66½	66½	66½	66⅞
6800	Woolworth ..	190⅛	187½	189	187⅞
600	Wor Pump....	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6900	Yel Truck ...	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
100	Youngst'n...	84	84	84	84

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 19	Nov. 18
290	Am Sugar ..	82¼	80⅞	82⅛	78⅞
82	Am T&T ...	138½	138⅛	138⅞	148⅛
88	Am Woolen.	33	32½	32½	31⅝
45	Amoskeag ..	51	50	50	51
300	Ariz Com ..	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
100	Atchison ..	155½	114⅞	114⅞	115½
100	Beacon Oil .	16⅞	16½	-6⅞	17⅛
10	Bos El	81½	81½	81½	81
175	Bos El 1 pf.	118	118	118	117⅛
10	Bos El 2 pf.	105	105	105	..
114	B&M 25% pd.	101⅛	101½	101½	..
110	B&M	53⅛	53	53	54
25	B&M C sta.	96	96	96	..
5	B&M D sta.	130	130	130	..
47	B&M pr pf .	105	105	105	..
85	Cal & Hecla	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10	Chi Junct pf.	100½	100½	100½	..
160	Cliff Min ...	10	9½	10	..
100	Cop Range .	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
70	Dodge Bros.	23⅛	23	23	23⅛
180	E Butte	3	3	3	3⅛
..	E Mass Ry.	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	E Mass pf.	65½	65½	65½	..
20	E Mass A..	42½	42½	42½	..
10	E Mass B..	64	64	64	..
19	Edison Elec.	224	223	223	224
130	Gen Elec ...	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Gillette	91⅛	91	91	91
..	Hancock ...	18	17	17	..
60	Hood Rub...	47	46⅞	47	47
89	Island C pf.	140	140	140	101½
25	Isle Royale.	12	12	12	12
40	Keweenah...	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
152	Loew's Thea	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
500	Me Cent ...	51	51	51	51
110	Mass Gas ..	93	92	92	92¼
14	Mass Gas pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68
20	Mergenthal	107	107	107	107½
30	Mohawk ...	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
5	Nash	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
50	Nelson H ...	25½	25½	25½	25¼
25	New C'nella	22	22	22	22
6	NE Pub s ..	94	94	94	94
91	NE Tel	116½	116½	116½	116¼
10	Nipissing ...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
345	Pac Mills ..	43	42½	43	42½
50	Plant Co ...	45	45	46	45
150	Swedish Inv	102	101¼	101⅛	102⅞
60	Swift Inter	114	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5	oTrrington ..	70	70	70	70⅛
55	Tower Mfg..	10⅛	10½	10½	10⅛
25	Uni Fruit....	119½	116	119⅛	114⅛
1885	Uni Shoe ...	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	49⅞
60	US Rubber..	59	58½	59	59
40	US Smelt pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
450	US Steel.....	147⅞	146⅛	146⅛	145⅞
35	US&F Sec....	85	85	85	85
160	Utah Apex..	6⅛	5⅞	6	5⅞
65	Venzuela	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
12	Venezuela M	12	12	12	..
65	Walth'm	38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
9	Walth'm pf..	56	56	56	56
85	War Bros...	56	56	56	56⅛
50	Westingh'se..	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	68½
	BONDS				
$5000	Hftd P&L'33.	99½	99½	99½	..
11000	Mass G 5½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE ESTIMATED EARNINGS $5 A SHARE FOR 1926

Earnings of New York Air Brake Company for 1926 are estimated at something over $5 a share on the 300,000 shares. Last year Air Brake earned $4.29 a share on its then capital of 85,600 "A" and 200,000 common shares. The "A" shares were redeemed July 1 and 100,000 shares of new common issued in part to finance the operation.

The only liability ahead of the common is $3,000,000 bonds, due May 1, 1928. The company has already purchased a substantial part of this issue and it is practically certain that the issue will be retired out of working capital when due, without new financing. This will leave all earnings for the 300,000 shares. Interest on the $3,000,000 bonds is equivalent to 60 cents a share.

Working capital at the end of last year was $7,248,788, current assets totaling $8,195,518 and current liabilities $946,730. Presumably a reduction in working capital will be shown this year, owing to the use of funds to redeem the "A" stock. But the company maintains a strong liquid position.

Directors are still considering new lines to use capacity of idle machinery and plants built during the war. But nothing has been decided up to the present.

OCTOBER COTTON SPINNING INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Cotton spinning in October showed slightly increased activity over September this year, and was much more active than in October last year, the Census Bureau's monthly report indicated today.

Active spindle hours for October totaled 8,369,684,078 or an average of 224 hours a spindle in place, compared with 8,247,975,101 or an average of 220 in September this year, and 7,961,670,919, or an average of 210 in October last year.

Spinning spindles in place Oct. 31 totaled 37,428,398, of which 32,592,806 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,418,598, and 32,134,682 in September this year and 37,905,880 and 33,425,206 in October last year.

The average number of spindles operated during October was 37,020,077, or at 98.9 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 36,839,408, or at 98.5 per cent capacity in September this year and 33,898,925 or at 89.4 per cent capacity, in October last year.

FORM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Reports from Berlin last month of negotiations for the organization of an international finance trust company were confirmed yesterday with the announcement by the J. Henry Schroeder Corporation and Blyth, Witter & Co., of the formation of the American, British & Continental Corporation.

The corporation will be capitalized at approximately $14,000,000 and will have the co-operation and support of 10 British and European banking houses. It will provide a medium for investment of American capital throughout the world.

TIN SUPPLY IS DECREASING

The world's visible supply of tin has been steadily diminishing since 1921 when it stood at 24,060 tons, says the Bankers Trust Company of New York. At the end of August it stood at only 13,109 tons. The United States uses about 60 per cent of the world's output, consumption having increased from 25,678 tons in 1921 to about 30,000 tons this year. The Federated Malay States are an important source of supply, the output there for the first seven months of 1926 being 26,529 tons.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS OF CANADA

Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., a minority stock interest in which is owned by Sherwin-Williams Company of America, reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1926, net income after all charges of $687,491, equal after preferred dividends to $11.17 a share on the 40,000 common shares. This compares with net income of $592,001 in 1925 fiscal year or $8.79 a share of common and $568,785, or $8.22 a share of common, in the 1924 fiscal year.

NATIONAL TRANSIT PAYS EXTRA

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 19—National Transit declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents and the regular semiannual of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. This makes a total of $1.12½ a share to be paid for the present year, compared with $1.25 in 1925.

ERIE EARNINGS SMALLER

Erie Railroad Company, excluding Chicago & Erie, for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports a surplus of $2,668,295 after taxes and charges, compared with $3,045,886 in the third quarter of 1925, and for the nine months $2,464,852, compared with $5,067,826.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

North American Company statement as of Sept. 30 shows total assets of $661,912,133, compared with $403,603,529 and surplus of $37,598,370, compared with $27,365,805, as of Sept. 30, 1925.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Heintz & Co., N. Y. and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	12.60	12.61	12.52	12.62	12.64
Jan.	12.65	12.67	12.58	12.58	12.71
Mar.	12.86	12.89	12.79	12.79	12.93
May	13.08	13.09	13.01	13.01	13.10
July	13.25	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.29
Oct.	13.40	13.40	13.32	13.32	13.41

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.79	6.82	6.75	6.78	6.82
Jan.	6.85	6.88	6.83	6.84	6.88
Mar.	6.92	6.94	6.90	6.91	6.95
May	7.02	7.03	6.99	7.00	7.04
July	7.09	7.11	7.06	7.07	7.11
Oct.	7.15	7.17	7.13	7.13	7.17

Spots 7.03, up 6. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 9000; (American), 7800.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19—Stockholders of Southern Railway have authorized the increase of $30,000,000 in common and offering of 100,000 common shares at par to preferred and common stockholders of record Nov. 24, 1926, at the rate of 1-18 of a share of new common for each share of preferred or common held. On completion of present financing there will be outstanding $60,000,000 preferred and $130,000,000 common.

RAILROAD BUS DRIVERS' WAGES ARE COMPARED

Get More Than Trainmen but Less Than Conductors—$35 a Week in East

The rather extensive development of motor coach operations by railroads, generally through the medium of subsidiary bus companies, has created a new class of labor in railroad employ but, of course, outside of the railroad labor organizations. Interest has been expressed as to the relative wage of the bus drivers.

Investigation shows that the bus drivers in railroad employ are paid about the going rate for bus drivers of independent concerns, and that their wage compares favorably with that paid for comparable train service. They get on the average less than a conductor in either freight or passenger service, but more than baggagemen, brakemen or other trainmen.

How Wages Compare

In New England two of the largest railroad owned motor coach transportation companies pay their bus drivers $35 a week, or approximately $5.83 a day. The present basic rates of pay on eastern roads for conductors in passenger service are $6.70 a day, and for assistant conductors and ticket collectors $5.50 a day. Rates for baggagemen range from $4.86 to $5.54 depending on the class of service, while the rate for brakemen and flagmen is $4.70 a day.

It should be understood, of course, that conductors and trainmen in road service, being paid on an hourly or mileage basis, enjoy a more favorable basis of payment than obtains for other classes of employment, because other classes have only a single basis, viz., hourly or daily basis.

In through passenger service, conductors and trainmen are paid on the basis of a day's work for a run of 150 miles or less. They receive additional pay for mileage in excess of 150 miles in spite of the fact that the entire day's run may be performed well within the eight hours constituting a day's work.

In the case of through passenger service a day's work at mileage rates on the basis of 20 miles per hour is the equivalent of 7½ hours.

In freight service, conductors and trainmen receive a day's pay for a run of 100 miles or less, whether the work requires eight hours or less. Additional pay is allowed for mileage in excess of 100 miles, together with time and one-half for any overtime that may accrue on a speed basis of 12½ miles an hour.

Situation in Northwest

On railroad-owned bus companies in New England, railroad men have to a considerable extent been given the preference of employment on the buses after being trained as drivers. The bus wage averages higher than the pay of trainmen, and in other respects may be more desirable. Furthermore railroad employees who enter this service do not lose their railroad seniority ratings, in case they go back into train service.

The Northland Transportation Company, subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway, is one of the largest operators of motor coaches in the Northwest. Its rates of pay for bus drivers are as follows: 2¾ cents a mile for the first nine months, 3 cents a mile the next 15 months; 3¼ cents a mile after two years of service. In addition the company pays the drivers a bonus of $10 a month if they have a clear accident record or are not disciplined in any way for violation of rules.

This gives them an average of between $150 and $180 a month, which wage is more than a brakeman receives but a little less than a freight conductor.

Of course, a trainman puts in much longer hours, and when they do this they get considerably more a month, but on ordinary train runs the bus drivers get less than a freight conductor.

Other independent lines in the territory of the Northland Transportation Company are paying about 3 cents a mile.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATE IMMINENT, SAYS WESTERN UNION HEAD

LONDON, Nov. 19—Newcomb Carlton, president of Western Union Telegraph Company, said that a reduction in the New York-London cable rates was imminent, probably to a 5-cent a word press rate and, if the British Government. London end of the cable 25 words of ordinary message with coding optional. Mr. Carlton is studying other possible reductions, when possible without reducing the company's earnings.

The Western Union and Commercial Cable are acting together in the matter of rate reductions with the British Government. The London of the cable business has been 5 per cent over last year despite the strike. The new German cable will probably be operating within two months, said Mr. Carlton, who returns to New York Dec. 1.

TRADING IN STOCKS REACHES NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $160,000 is the highest at which they have ever sold. The previous high was $155,000. The record low of $2750 was made in 1871. The low this year was $133,000.

Daily average trading in stocks so far this year (Saturdays included) has been 1,548,460 shares, a new high record. The previous high for a full year was in 1925—the average being 1,541,515 shares.

Daily average bond trading so far has been $10,148,131, a decrease of $3,573,529, compared with the record of $13,721,660 made in 1922.

MILL DIVIDEND IS PASSED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—The West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Easthampton has issued a notice that the directors have deemed it advisable to conserve cash resources and to defer payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock due Dec. 1. Readjustment of inventory values as a result of the break in cotton prices, coupled with continued depression in the industry, make it impossible to show any earnings during the present half year, the announcement states.

SCOVILL MFG. STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Scovill Manufacturing Company has declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent to stock of record Nov. 1 following a meeting at which stockholders ratified an increase in the stock to $22,125,000 from $17,700,000 and change in par value to $25 from $100.

EMPLOYEES BUY STOCK

Approximately 1000 employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad are now its stockholders under the plan by which they subscribed to the new 7 per cent prior preferred stock. About $300,000 on the issue has been taken by employees in all departments.

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING

LONDON, Nov. 19—Shell Transport & Trading declared an interim dividend of two shillings, tax free, the same as a year ago.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

		High	Low	1:30
1	Am Br Bov F....	18	18	18
†70	Am Cyan pf ...	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
4	Am G&El	105⅛	104½	104½
1	Am G&El pf	96½	96½	96½
†25	Am L&T	215	215	215
7	Am Rayon	8⅛	8	8
90	Am Seat ctf	46⅞	44⅛	44⅛
39	Am Seat cvt pf ..	45	44⅞	44⅞
4	Am Superpower B	30⅛	30	30⅞
2	Am Superpow pt pf	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
1	Am WP pf vtc.....	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3	Asso Gas & El....	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
8	Atl Fruit	100	95	95
1	Bancroft	36	36	36
1	Beaverbd pf ctf..	38	38	38
5	Bliss Co	23⅛	22⅞	23
1	Borden new	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
9	Brill A	46⅛	46	46⅛
1	Brill B	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1	Bklyn R R	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Bucyrus	237	234	237
†20	Celluloid pf	53	53	53
13	Am Ag Sug	92	89	92
2	Centrifugal Pipe..	18½	18½	18½
1	Cri Nip BT........	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
13	Comwith Pow.....	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞
3	Cons G&El Balt...	52⅛	52	52⅛
2	Cons Lndry	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1	Courtauld	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
*20	Curtis Pub	134⅞	133	133
*10	do 7% pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1	Curtiss Aero......	19	19	19
4	De Forest vtc	5⅛	5	5⅛
1	Doehler D-Cast ..	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
*75	Domin Stores.....	64½	64½	64½
13	Dubilier, new	6	6	6
1	Dux vtc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Elec Bnd&Sh......	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
*10	El Bnd&Sh pf....	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	El Invest	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
12	Estey Wel A.......	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
6	Fajardo Sug	150	146⅛	150
†50	Firestone T 7% pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
†10	Ford Mot Can ...	376	376	376
1	Forhan	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
38	Foundation Frgn.	18⅞	16⅞	18
3	Freshman	33	32½	32½
8	Garod	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
23	Gen Bak A........	55⅛	53⅞	54
20	Gen Bak B........	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2	Gillette Saf Raz .	91	91	91
1	Gleasonite Prod ..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2	Hpness Candy StA	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4	Ind Ray A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	Int Concrete Indst	4	4	4
†1050	Johns Manville ..	168⅛	165	167
12	Lehigh Pow Secn	16	15⅞	15⅞
5	Lehigh Val C ctf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
†50	Lehigh Val Cl Sls	98	98	98
12	Liberty Radio....	1⅛	1	1⅛
3	MacAnd & F new	41	41	41
4	Mad Sq Gar ctf	14⅛	14	14
1	Mohawk&Hud Pow	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛
18	Nelson Corp H..	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
†25	NY Tel 6½% pf...	113	113	113
5	Northeast Pow...	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
8	Nor Ohio Pow...	12⅞	12½	12⅞
1	Oving'n Bros pr pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Pac Stl Boiler....	12	12	12
8	Penn Ohio Secur.	9	8⅞	9
†70	Penn Ohio Secur	81	80⅞	81
1	Penn Pow & Lt pf.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
†70	Penn Wat & Pow.	170	170	170
1	Phila Elec.......	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Pug Sd P&L......	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
41	Rand Kard Bu..	46⅞	45⅞	46
†40	RealtyAsBklyn...	238	227	238
4	Reo Motor.......	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
2	Rich'd Radiator pf	44	44	44
15	Rickenbacker Mot	1⅛	1	1
51	Servel Del......	12⅛	11⅛	12
1	Sharon Stl Hoop.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2	Snia Viscosa rcts.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15	Southeast Pw&Lt	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4	S'east P&Lt ctf..	33⅞	32	32
2	So E P&L pt pf..	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1	So Colo Pow A...	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
†10	SW Bell Tel pf..	114	114	114
†	Stand Screw	112	112	112
2	Stutz Mot	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3	Swift Int	21⅛	20	20⅞
8	Trans L Day P..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	Un Gas Imp.....	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞
88	Un Lt & P A nw.	14⅛	13⅞	14
1	US Lt&Ht nw....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Util Pw&Lt B ctf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	Victor T Mach..	103	103	103
44	Warner Br Pic..	38⅞	36⅛	37⅛
†10	Wes O&Snow pf..	96	96	96
1	West D Pr.B ctf.	15	15	15
†30	Western Pow pf..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	White Sw Mach..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
	STANDARD OILS			
1	Atlantic Lobos ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Buckeye Pipe L...	43	42½	42½
25	Continental Oil ...	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
†50	Eureka Pipe	47	47	47
7	Humble Oil & R..	58	57½	57½
18	Imp Oil Canada..	37⅛	37	37
1	Indiana Pipe L...	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
11	Inter Pet	31	30⅞	31
4	Nat Trans	13⅞	13½	13⅞
8	Prairie Oil & G..	49⅛	49	49
7	Prairie Pipe Line.	125	125	125
24	S O Ind	64⅞	64⅛	64½
2	S O Kan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
*24	S O Neb	48	47⅞	47⅞
*47	S O NY	31⅛	31	31⅛
†10	S O Ohio pf....	118	118	118
5	Vacuum	94⅞	94	94⅞
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
8	Am Cont Oilfields	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46	Am Maracaibo ...	7	6⅞	7
8	Beacon	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
2	Brit-Amer Oil ...	70⅛	70	70
213	Carib Syn	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
4	Cities Serv new..	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2	Cities Serv pf....	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
12	Colomb Syndicate.	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
113	Creole Syndic ...	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
16	Crown Central ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16	Euclid Oil	95	80	85
4	Gibson Oil	3⅞	3	3⅞
13	Kirby Pet	2	1⅞	2
1	Leonard Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7	Marland Oil Mex..	2⅞	1⅞	2⅞
1	Mex Panuco	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
31	Mtn & Gulf Oil...	25½	25	25½
1	New Bradford ...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Pandem Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12	Pantepec of Venez	12	11⅞	12
7	Reiter Foster	16⅛	16	16
3	Salt-Creek Prod ..	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞
10	Tidal Osa	21	18⅞	21
23	Tidal Osa non vot	19⅛	18	19⅛
13	Tide Water Asso O	95⅞	95½	95½
2	Warner Quinlan ..	25½	25⅞	25½
	MINING			
1	Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Eng Gold Mines...	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
80	Kay Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
1	Mason Val Mines..	2	2	2
7	Newmont Mining..	75	75	75
4	Nipissing Mines..	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2	So Am Gold & Pl	4	4	4
2	Teck Hugh Gold.	5	5	5
2	Tonopah Bel Dev.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	United Verde Ext	25	25	25
1	Utah Apex Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
2	All Pack 8s '39...	73	73	73
9	Aluminum 7s '33.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8	AmG&E 6s B2014.	102⅛	102	102⅛
15	Am P & L 6s 2016.	101⅛	101	101⅛
60	Am Seat 6s '36...	102⅛	101⅞	102
35	A Water W 6s '75	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
23	Am Writ Pap 6s'47	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
7	Anaconda C 6sA'29.	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
11	Appalac Pow 5s'56	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	Assd G&E 6s '55.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
28	Assd S H 6½s '33	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
33	Bell T Can 5s'55.	101	101	101
6	Can Pac 4½s wi'46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
22	Caro P&L 5s '56..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
50	Cities Ser 5s '66..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	do 7s D '66.....	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
5	Cleve E I 5s '54..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	ConGasBalt 5s'65.	102	102	102
2	Cons Pub 6½s '36	99	98⅞	99
3	Con Textile 8s '41	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
8	Container 6s '46..	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Cuban Tel 7½s'41.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	Cubana C 6s '29..	100	100	100
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Detroit C G 6s'47.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12	D Pri Pow 6s'66..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8	El Refrig 6s '36..	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
5	Fed Sug 6s '33..	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	97½	97½	97½
5	Fla Pow & L 5s '54	93½	93½	93½
1	Gair Rob 7s '37...	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
46	Gatineau P 5s '56.	94⅛	94	94⅛
	Goodyr T&R 5½s'31....	96	95⅞	95⅞
5	do 5s '28	98⅛	98	98
1	Hood Rub 7s '36...	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Ill Cent RR 4¾s..	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
12	Indiana Lime 6s'41	98	97⅞	97⅞
8	Indnapls P&L 6s'36	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13	Inter Grt Nor 5s'56	97	97	97
38	Leh P S 6s A 2026.	95	94⅞	95
1	Libby Mc&L 7s'31.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Manit Ltd 5½s '51.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
60	Mass Gas 5½s '46.	103⅛	103	103
4	Mont W Prop 5s'46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
17	Nat P & L 6s 2026.	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
4	Nev Con Cop 5s'41.	105	105	105
1	NorStP cvt 6½s'33.	111	111	111
6	Ohio Pow 5s B '52	99	99	99
41	O Pow 4½s D '56	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2	Ohio Riv Ed 5s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
29	Ohis Stl 6s '41...	94⅞	94	94
2	Pan Am Pet 6s '40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Penn P&L 5s '53.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
20	PennP&L 5s D '53.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12	Phil El 5½s '72..	103	102⅞	102⅞
1	Ph Rap Tr 6s '62.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17	P Ser NJ 5½s '56.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Pure Oil 6½s '33.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Rand Kar 5½s '31.	117	116⅞	117
40	Serv Cor 6s '31...	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	Silesian Am 7s '41.	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞
24	SEP&L 6s ww 2025	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
1	South Cal E 5s '51	98	98	98
1	So Gas 6½s '35..	101	101	101
4	Sun Oil 5½s '39..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Swift Co 5s '32..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	U S Rub 6½s'39 ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	U S Rub 6½s'40 ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	U S Smelt 5½s'35 ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	WabashRy5sB'76..	97	97	97
23	WarnerBrP6½s'28	109	107½	109
	FOREIGN BONDS			
21	BadenConMun7s'51	98⅞	98½	98½
2	BuenAiresPv7½s'4..	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	BuenAiresPv7s'52..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

Sales in hundreds		High	Low	1:30
2	DanishCon5½s'55..	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
4	DanishKgdm5½s .	100⅛	100	100
2	Fiat 7s'46	91⅛	91	91
12	GerConsMun7s.....	99	99	99
41	GtConElP6½s'50...	91½	90⅞	90⅞
2	HamburgEl7s'35 ..	100	100	100
1	HunLandIns7½s'61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	ItalPubUtl7s'52....	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Krupp 7s'29	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	MansfieldM&S7s'44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Medellin Colm8 8s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17	Miag Mil Mch 7'56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	Oslo 6½'46	97½	97½	97½
12	Peru 7'56	100	100	100
3	Prussia FS 6½'51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Russian 6½'19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
15	Sauda F Ltd 5'55	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10	Sax P W 6½'51..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Sax St Mtg 7'45..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Siemens & H 7'35.	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
1	Solvay & Co 6'34.	104	104	104
9	Swiss Con 5½'29.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Thyssen 1SW 7'30.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Un Stl W B 7'51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
37	Un SW Ger 6½'51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

†Actual sales.
*Ex-dividend.

EFFICIENCY OF RAILWAYS IS IMPROVED

In First 9 Months of 1926 Carriers Gain in Nearly All Operating Factors

A new record in efficiency was attained by the railroads in the first nine months of 1926, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics. It says:

"There was marked improvement in virtually every factor or measure of operating efficiency. The principal economic factors underlying this continued improvement from 1921 to 1926 appear to be capital expenditures of more than $5,000,000,000 since 1920, greater co-operation of shippers . . . and the more effective utilization of a greatly improved railway plant."

The principal achievements outlined by the bureau follow:

In nine months this year total freight traffic, measured in net ton-miles, increased 18.5 per cent over the average for the corresponding period of the previous five years. This traffic was also substantially greater than for each of the preceding five years, breaking all records for the first nine months of any year.

Increase in Train Miles

Train-miles increased more than 8 per cent over the corresponding averages of the previous five years. Freight-car miles gained almost 21 per cent; average number of freight cars per train, 45.1, was greater than any previous year.

While freight locomotives owned decreased 3.6 per cent, the average tractive power gained 10 per cent, and there was a reduction of 26 per cent in engines needing repairs.

The average number of freight cars owned gained 2 per cent, and average capacity jumped from 42.4 tons at the start of 1921, to 44.8 the first of this year. There were 31.5 per cent fewer freight cars requiring repairs.

During the nine months of 1926 the average speed of freights was 12 miles an hour, 5 per cent above the average the previous five years, while the average number of miles traveled by each car a day was 29.9 miles, a gain of 18.2 per cent above the five-year average.

The average freight locomotive traveled 60.6 miles in the first nine months of 1926, or 12 per cent more than the average for the previous five years; while gross ton miles a train was the highest on record.

To haul 1000 tons of freight and equipment a mile an average of 135 pounds of fuel was required in nine months this year, the lowest on record.

Passenger Traffic Less

Passenger traffic this year decreased slightly less than 1 per cent under last year, and also fell below each of the preceding five years.

As a result of the considerable gain in freight and the small loss in passenger traffic during the nine months of 1926. Total operating revenues gained 9 per cent over the five-year period and 5 per cent over last year.

Taxes paid local, state and federal governments have increased steadily and in the first three-quarters of this year were almost 40 per cent greater than 1921.

Net railway operating income of Class 1 carriers also showed improvement for the nine months of 1926 over the corresponding periods in previous years.

DIVIDENDS

Equitable Office Building declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common and the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15. The previous rate on common was $1.25 quarterly.

Fall River Electric Light Company declared a regular quarterly of 50 cents and an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16. The corporation paid the same dividends the previous quarter.

Symington Company declared the regular quarterly 50c Class A dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Gulf Mobile Northern Railway declared a back dividend of 2½ per cent and the regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15. This payment will reduce arrears from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent.

Julius Kayser Company declared the regular quarterly $2 preferred dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Engineers Public Service Co. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Jan. 3, 1927, to stock of record Dec. 6, first on $7 dividend preferred stock, and second on preferred stock allotment certificates.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. declared an extra dividend of 75 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Des. 28 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Associated Gas & Electric Co. declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents on the original preferred stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock. All dividends are payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Armour Company of Illinois, Armour Company of Delaware, and North American Provision Company, each declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Glidden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and 1¾ per cent on the prior preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Money in circulation in the United States Nov. 1 last totaled $4,933,167,057, an increase of $26,968,731 over the preceding month and $32,928,212 over Nov. 1, 1925. With the holiday season approaching, and the demand for currency increasing, circulation will continue to show advances until after the end of January next.

OPTION ON AUSTRALIAN MINE

LONDON, Nov. 19—A syndicate including Anglo-American Corporation has purchased a block of shares in Mount Isa Mines, with option to take up further shares. The option period is sufficient to send an engineer to Australia to ascertain the possibilities of the property. The largest Rhodesian base metal interests are represented in the syndicate.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 19—Consols for money today were 54⅞, De Beers 17, Rand Mines 3. Money was 3⅝ per cent; discount rates—short and three months' bills 4⅜@4⅜ per cent.

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PURITY BAKERIES CORPORATION

Class "A" Participating

Earning $12.50

Present Dividend $3.00

Selling at Market To Yield 6.25%

Suggestions for purchases gladly offered.

TIFFT BROTHERS

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Third National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mass.
Agricultural National Can. Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass.

Next Dividend Day—

January 2, 1927

(Interest payable January 15th)

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

MALDEN TRUST CO.

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Southern Railway

COMMON STOCK

We recommend this stock for investment at present quotations.

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W. R. BULL & CO.

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RUSSIA BOND DEBT OUTLOOK

Security Holders May Yet Receive a Partial Payment

The turn in Soviet politics late in October which gave the ascendancy to the Stalin faction has brightened the outlook for holders of defaulted Russian bonds and enhanced their chances of realizing perhaps a portion of the principal and accumulated interest, according to the Foreign Securities Investor Magazine.

There is less ground for believing, however, that any immediate action will be taken in this direction in behalf of the Soviet Government; there is no basis for expectations that the whole amount of the debts will be recognized and valorized.

The present Russian Government maintains that it is not responsible for the debts of any previous governments but that it is willing to use them as a basis for bargaining with foreign interests from whom they may receive something in return.

In the end no doubt a bargain will be arrived at on the assumption that half a loaf is better than no bread; new bonds will be exchanged for the old ones held by investors who accept the adjustment.

Soviet Frowns on War Loans

Doubtless the pre-war Czarist bonds, the proceeds of which went into railroad building, etc., and the government guaranteed bonds, most of which are payable in sterling and other currencies as well as in rubles, will fare better than the bonds issued for other purposes, notably the war loans which, from the beginning, the Soviet has manifested a strong aversion to paying.

Furthermore, these war loans are mostly internal ruble bonds, although large blocks of them were placed abroad. Since the rubles in which these loans are payable have long since gone the way of the German paper mark, owing to fantastic inflation of the old currency, the Soviet Government is under no more moral or legal obligation to pay these loans than was the German Government.

Internal Debt Worthless

The wiping out of these obligations naturally strengthens the position of the remaining debt, i.e., that payable in currency other than paper rubles, for the seven great internal war loans aggregated 12,000,000,000 rubles and the short term internal ruble treasury financing, which is now also worthless paper, brought the total to about 17,000,000,000 rubles.

That sum, at par of exchange, would be equivalent to about $8,500,000,000. Investors, even those with speculative proclivities, says Foreign Securities Investor, should be warned against having anything to do with any part of this internal debt, regardless of how bright the Russian outlook may at any time appear.

The debt repudiated by decree of the Soviet Government in February, 1918, aggregated, in round figures, $16,805,452,000, translating the currencies in which the bonds were issued into dollars at par of exchange.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
(Including subsidiaries)

	1926	1925
October gross......	$1,025,975	$1,005,278
Bal af txs..........	424,586	392,530
12 months' gr.......	11,943,582	11,164,462
*Net af chgs & dep.	2,344,047	1,807,636
Sur af 1st pf divs..	1,292,674	914,659

*Includes dividends on Nashville Railway & Light preferred stock not owned by Tennessee Electric Power Company.

GOLD MINING IN VENEZUELA

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19—A new £1,000,000 company has just been registered in London to develop gold mining in Venezuela, the gold fields there having been favorably reported on by well-known engineers. It is stated that the company is to be financed privately and that a big output of gold is hoped for when the plant is installed. Directors include a number of persons prominent in the tin mining world.

NEW YORK BANK RATE

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York made no cents, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record.

PASS GOULD COUPLER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Directors of Gould Coupler Company have passed the dividend on the Class A stock due at this time. The company has been paying 50 cents quarterly on "A" stock.

LIVE-STOCK MART DURING WEEK LOWER

Seasonal Demand for Poultry Chief Reason—Hogs and Steers at New Low

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (Special)—Seasonal demand for poultry, naturally influenced by the approaching Thanksgiving holiday, has depressed all species of livestock during the week in the Chicago livestock market.

Weighty fed steers and hogs toboganed to new low levels for the year, the former losing 50 to 75 cents and in instances more. A part of this decline was attributable to excessive supplies.

In sheep and hogs, smaller receipts were unable to offset the bearish influence of a congested and lower dressed trade. Beef coolers, too, were crowded to overflowing as the week closed, and hence practically all grades of matured fed steers sold at bargain counter prices, holdovers from day to day being generous.

During the first four days this week, approximately 75,000 cattle were marketed locally as contrasted with 74,000 the corresponding period of the week previous, and 62,000 a year earlier. The run at 11 large markets at 254,000, was around 18,000 smaller than a week ago, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Steer downturns were most marked in the case of low qualitied but fat steers, scaling for the most part 1300 to 1450 pounds, which literally surfeited the trade. Short feds were numerous as the week closed at $6.50 to $7.50, offerings at the latter price scaling upward to 1625 pounds.

Few heavy steers passed $9.50, the bulk turning at that figure downward, mostly $8 to $9.25. Although $10.75 was paid for heavies on the week's initial session, the practical top late was $10.

Less active competition from small killers allowed in between and lower grade yearlings to sag 25 to 40 cents, but choice kinds continued relatively scarce, and finished fully steady. Strictly choice 982-pound yearlings reached $12.40. The bulk of good and choice yearlings at $10.50 to $12, sold at a wide margin above comparable grade heavy steers.

Net declines on desirable hogs measured 35 to 50 cents, packing sows sharing the loss. The late top of $11.65 was 10 cents under the previous low mark. The bulk of desirable hogs scaling 170 to 300 pounds turned at $11.35 to $11.65, the top being paid for offerings scaling 250 to 300 pounds. Packing sows brought $10 to $10.65 mostly.

In lambs a decline of 50 to 75 cents was general, the bulk of desirable kinds making $12.75 to $13. The practical top for natives was $13.25, with best clipped lambs at $11.75, and ewes upward to $6.75.

Feeding lambs at $11.75 to $12.50 mostly showed less decline than fat lambs. Choice 56 to 60-pound feeders went to the country at $13. Most ewes brought $5.25 to $6.50.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4¾@5	4¾@5
Year money	4¾@5	4¾@5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	55⅜c	55¾c
Bar silver in London	25⅝d	25⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	41⅜c	42¼c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$86,000,000	$890,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	
Balances	35,000,000	104,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	33,582,063	81,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¾@3⅝
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3⅞@3¾
4 months	4 @3⅞
5 months	4⅛@4
6 months	4⅛@4

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	7½	Oslo	5
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.84⅞	4.85	4.8648
French francs	.0362	.0347½	.193
Belgian francs	.0278	.0278½	.193
Swiss francs	.1929½	.1928⅝	.193
Lire	.0421½	.0420½	.193
Marks	.2375	.2374	.238
Holland	.3997	.3997	.402
Sweden	.2669	.2670	.268
Norway	.2575	.2594	.268
Denmark	.2665	.2664	.268
Spain	.1522	.1521	.193
Portugal	.0515	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0123⅝	.0123½	.193
Austria	.14⅛	.14⅛	.1407
Argentina	.4063	.4055	.4245
Brazil	.1235	.1285	.3244
Poland	.1150	.1150	.1930
†Hungary	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.2026
Rumania	.0055⅝	.0055⅝	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.6125	.6100	1.0832
Hong Kong	.4887½	.4850	.78
Bombay	.3607	.3608	.4866
Yokohama	.4915	.4925	.4984
Uruguay	1.00	1.00	1.0342
Chile	.1202	.1205	.365
Peru	3.61	3.61	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

HERMAN NELSON STOCK DIVIDEND

Directors of Herman Nelson declared dividends for the ensuing year as follows: a quarterly dividend of 30 cents and a stock dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17, and quarterly dividends of 30 cents plus 1 per cent in stock in the next three quarters, payable April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1 to stock of record March 17, June 17 and Sept. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

Net earnings available for common dividends of subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas Companies in October were $563,733, compared with $351,583 in October, 1925, an increase of $212,150. The increase is partly due to the fact that earnings of companies recently acquired are included in figures for this year but not for last year.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION

Report of Western Power Corporation for 12 months ended Sept. 30 shows gross earnings of $18,729,480. After taxes, interest and preferred dividends of subsidiaries minority and reserve for depreciation, but before interest on bonds and other debt to be retired with proceeds of new 5½ per cent bonds, the balance was $2,207,587.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	105	105
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	103⅝
Allegheny 2W 4s	85½	85½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	94	94
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	99¾	99¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104
Am T&T col 4s '29	98⅞	98¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	101⅛	100⅞
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅞	105¾
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	59	59
Am W Paper 5s '39	60	60
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104	103¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	107¼	107¼
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	107⅝	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85⅝	85½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	91⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	94¼	94⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92⅝
Atch T&SF Ariz 4½s	97⅝	97⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93⅞	93¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅞	100¾
Atl&Danv 1st 4s '48	80	80
Atl Knox 4s	93¼	93¼
B&O 5s Ser D	99⅞	99¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅝	92⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	99⅞
B&O 6s '29	108	107⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅝	101⅝
B&O 4s Tol&C div '59	82	82
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	99½	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	102⅞	102⅝
Beth Steel pm 5s '36	97¾	97⅝
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	96½	96⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	101⅝	101⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅛	97⅞
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s cn	60⅝	60⅝
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103	103
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103⅞	103¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	94¾	94¾
Can North sf 7s '40	115¾	115¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	85⅛
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	103	103
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	103⅞	103⅞
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102¾	102¾
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅞	91⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	101⅝	101⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97¾	97⅝
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	100½	100½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107½	107½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	69⅛
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	113½	113½
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	55	54¼
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49 ct	55½	54¾
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	56	56
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34 ct	56¼	56
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	85⅞	85⅞
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	56½	55½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct	56⅝	55⅝
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	56¾	55¾
Chi M & St P rv 4½s '32 ct	57	56¼
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	95½	95½
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	57½	56¼
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 ct	57⅝	57
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	56	55¾
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 ct	56	55⅞
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	104½	104½
Chi Railway 5s '27	74¼	74
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87½	87½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92¼	92
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	92⅝	92⅜
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	86¾	85¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	71⅞	71⅞
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61	60½
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	59⅝	59½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	106⅞	106⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s	103⅞	103⅞
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111¼	111¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¼	104¼
Cin Ind StL&C 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Chile Copper col 6s '32	105⅝	105½
Cities Ser P&L 6s	97¼	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '32	88¾	88¾
Clev CC&StL 5s B	104	104
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	100¼	100¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104½	103⅞
Colo Fuel 5s	95½	95½
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99¼	99
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¾	96⅝
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	82¾	82¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	84	84
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101¼	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	94	94
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	97¾	97
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	99½	99¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅞	107⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98	98
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	97	97
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¼	94¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	115⅛	115⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91	91
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	75½	75¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108¼	108¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95	95
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102⅝	102⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	80⅝	80¼
Eq Gas 5s	100¼	100½
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	107¼	107
Elk Horn 7s war	99¼	99¼
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	99½	99½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104⅝	104¼
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	98¾	98⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	80½	80½
Erie cv 4s A '53	77¼	77¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	77	77
Erie cv 4s D '53	81½	81½
Erie gen 4s '96	72	72
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	97½	97¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95¾	95⅝
Fed Metal 7s '34	84¼	84¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	99⅝	99½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	60	60
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	100	100
Gen Petrol 5s	101½	101⅜
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	111¼	111¼
Georgia & Ala con 5s '45	100¼	100¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106⅜
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¼	110¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	121½	121⅜
Granby Mining 7s '30	135	135
Great Northern 4½s	94	93¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	107½	107¼
Great Northern 7s '36	114	113¾
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	98	97¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	82⅞	82¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98¼	98¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	93¼	93¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	118	118
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	75⅝	75¼
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	75¾	75¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	78¾	78¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97¼	97¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	90⅝	90¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	97	96¾
Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¾	76¼
Int Rys C Am 6s	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	110	109⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107	107
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	82¾	82¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102½	102½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99¼	99¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88¼
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	104	104
Kings Co EL&P 5s '37	103	103
Kresge Found 6s	101	101
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97⅝	97½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	86
Liquid Carbon 6s ct	107	105¼
Loews Inc 6s	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	95½	95½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98½	98½
Manila Sol 4s '39	65	65
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¼	96¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100⅞	100⅞
Met Power 6s '53	105	105
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97⅛	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97¾	97⅝
Mil L S & Wes 5s '29	100⅝	100⅝
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89	89
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	98	98½
Min St PP & SSM 5s '38 gid	98¼	98⅛
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	91	91
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	102	102
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102½	102½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87⅝	87⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94⅝	94½
Mo PPac gen 4s '75	73⅞	73⅞
Mo PPac rfg 5s '65	99	99
Mo Pac 6s E '55	107⅛	107
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86¼	86¼
Mutual Fuel Gas s '47	101½	101½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59⅝	59½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95⅝	95⅝
N O Terminal 4s '53	87	87
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	100¼	100¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	100¼	100
N O T & M 5½s '54	105¼	105
Newark Gas 5s '48	102⅝	102⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N A E & T 4½s '61 B	94⅞	94¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	80¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89⅞	89⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅝	105½
NYC&HR cv 6s '3	107	107
NYC&HR 3½s reg	79½	79½
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79⅞	79⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104⅞	104⅝
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '75 B	104⅞	104⅝
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	96	96
NY Connec Ry 5s	103¼	103⅛
N Y Edison s '44	103⅞	103⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91½	91½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	76	76
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	75¾	75¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	75½	75
NY RY inc 6s '65	28½	28¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65 A	84⅝	84¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	54½	54⅝
NY St Rys 6½s B '62	75	75
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79¼	79
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88⅝	88½
Norf & W div 4s '44	93	92¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93	93
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	95	94¾
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	105	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95¾	95¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¾	66⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	113¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	91¼	91¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅝	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105	104⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	97⅝	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99	99
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102⅜
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅝	106⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112¾	112¼
Penn R R col 7s '30	107	106⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¼	104
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅝	104¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	102	102
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42¼	42⅛
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106⅝	106¼
Pitts Youngstn&A RR 5s B	105	105
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94	94
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	104	103¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	111½	111½
Read gen 4s '97	98¼	98⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅛	98⅛
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	95	95
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	97⅞	97⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	91⅝	91⅜
Rochester Gas 7s	111½	111½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94½	94½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101	101
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¼	93¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅞	84⅝
St L S F 5s B '50	99⅞	99¾
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102¾	102¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	99⅝	99
St L & S F inc 6s '60	94	93¾
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	96½	96½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	88¾	88¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72⅞	72⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81½	81¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96¾	96⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	96	95¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	108	108
Sinclair Cn O 6s	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91⅝	91½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96¾
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92¾	92⅝
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	108½	108½
Smith A 6½s '33	102	102
So Pacific col 4s '49	89	88⅞
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	85⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	113	112⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119¾	119⅝
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	107⅝	107⅝
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	91⅝	91⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102½	102½
Steel & Tube 7s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	97	97½
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅝	105¼
Texarkana 5½s '50	104½	104¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	64⅝	63½
Third Ave 5s '37	97	96⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	60¼	59⅝
Tol St L & W 4s '50	90½	90
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99⅛	99
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98	97½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅛	101½
Union El of Chi 5s '45	83	83
nUion Oil Cal 6s '42	107	107
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90	90
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	107	107
Union Pacific 6s '28	102⅝	102¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	95¼	95⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107¼	106⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102¼	102⅛
Vera Cruz 4½s A '34	24	24
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	103⅛
Va & S'west con 5s '58	94	94
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	61	61
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s A '63	100⅝	100½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅝	100⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	86⅝	86⅝
West Va C & C 6s '50	82	82
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	75½	75
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅝	99⅝
Western Pac 6s B '46	104	104
Western Un col 5s '28	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	112	112
West'house El & Mfg 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Wheeling Stl 5½s	95⅞	95¾
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	90¼	90¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	42⅝	42⅝
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	51	51
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅝	101
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	89¼	89¼
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	103⅝	103½

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov.19	Last Nov.18
3½s '47	100.15	100.16	100.14	100.16	100.15
3½s rg	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19	
2d 4¼s '42	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.19
3d 4¼s '28	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
4th 4¼ '32	102.28	102.29	102.27	102.27	102.27
4th 4¼ rg	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.25
US 4¼ '52	108.28	108.28	108.28	108.28	108.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	90⅝	90⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	93½	93¼
Antiquia 7s B '45	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s '60 May	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¼	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¼	98
Argentine 6s '58 B	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100⅝	100⅛
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101¼	101¼
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	86	86
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	92¾	92⅝
Bavaria 6½s Rcts '45	97⅞	97¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91	90¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95⅝	95½
Belgium 7s '55	99	97⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	111¼	111¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅞	107⅝
Belgium 7s ct '56	99	98⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102¾	102¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅝	103½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	92¾	92½
Brazil 6½s '57	89¼	89
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	95	94¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104½	104¼
Bremen 7s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100
Caldas 7½s '46	98	98
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅝	104½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅞	101⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅛	96¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100½
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108½	108½
Chile (Rep) 6s Rcts '60	93¼	93¼
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28¾	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100¼	100¼
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	101½	101½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	103⅞	103⅞
Cuba Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	104	104
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	104¼	103⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	104	103¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111½	111½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111¾	111¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97½	97½
Dresden 7s '45	99	99
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104	104
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	103⅝	103⅜
Est R R Co 7s '54	94	93½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	90¼	89¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99½
Finland 6½s rcts '56	94⅛	94
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	98	97⅝
French Nat SS 7s '49	93⅛	92⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	97⅝	96¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	102⅜	101⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	107½	107⅜
German 7s '49	105¼	105⅛
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99¾	99¾
German El Pow 6½s '50	97⅝	97
German G E 6½s '40 x war	99	99
German G E 7s '45	102½	102½
Graz 8s '54	100¼	100¼
Greek 7s '64	91½	91¼
Holland Am Line 6s '47	89	89
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¼	100¼
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	97	96⅞
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	99¼	99¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	92⅝	92⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	90⅝	90¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅛	100
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Leipsic 7s rcts '47	99⅝	99¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	92½	92⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	92½	92¼
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	47⅞	47⅞
Mex 4s small A '04	27½	27¼
Mex 4s large A '10	27½	26⅞
Mex 4s small A '10	24	23¼
Mex 6s large A '33	40	39¼
Mex 6s small A '33	38¾	37⅝
Mex I RR 4½s 'A	33⅜	33½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	103⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107¼	107¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	89¼	88⅝
Norway 5½s '65	99⅛	99
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅝	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94⅝	94½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	85¼	84⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	94¼	94
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	93⅝	93⅜
Peru 7½s '40	100¼	100
Poland 8s '50	92⅝	92⅜
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	104½	104½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	102⅞
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	104½	104¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	102	101⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100⅞	100⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x-war	97⅝	97⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	103	103
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	102⅝	102¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	104¼	103¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107¼	107¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	97	96⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅝	104
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105	104⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	101	100⅝
Sante Fe 7s '42	94¼	94¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	95¼	94¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95¼	95¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	89¾	89¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Toho El Pow 6s '29	98⅜	98¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97¾	97¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	74⅞	74⅞
Toky El Lt 6s '28	99	99
Tyrol 7½s '55	97¼	97¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Iligwa El Pow 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅛	95⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109½	109½
Westphalia 6½s '50	95⅝	95⅝

TAX REDUCTION APPEAL GAINING

Democrats Oppose Credit Allowance as Unfair to Smaller Incomes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Indications that the principal battle of the approaching session of Congress will rage about the tax reduction continue to multiply. Not only has opposition to the Administration plan for returning the Treasury surplus to taxpayers through credit allowances on their payments next year been disclosed in Republican circles, but Democratic leaders have made considerable progress in preparing for a compaign looking to enactment of permanent tax reduction instead of waiting, as Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury advises, for a more complete demonstration of the present law's operation.

A definite plan to reduce taxes by at least $325,000,000 has been worked out by Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, the ranking minority members respectively, of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees.

Their objective, which might be increased to $400,000,000 would be attained through reduction of income tax on corporations from 13½ to 11 per cent or lower, repeal of excise taxes, and modification, possibly, of the tobacco tax and surtaxes on individual incomes between $30,000 and $90,000.

Treasury estimates of the surplus which will be available at the end of the current fiscal year have ranged from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000, but Democratic leaders have insisted that the present law is not likely to be so productive in its second year as it has been in the first.

While the Democratic leaders were making known their plan, Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, told a group of New York credit men that he also disapproved of the Administration's proposal and suggested, instead, that a measure be enacted reducing taxes on next year's incomes, payable in 1928.

Under the Administration's plan, he said, the corporations and big business men would be the only large beneficiaries and the people who actually paid the taxes would get little of the refund.

"The taxpayers of next March," he argued, "will, generally speaking, have collected those taxes from the public by the first of next January. It would be unjust to permit the corporations and others to keep a part of the taxes they had collected from the people."

NO BEAR MARKET IN HIGH-GRADE STOCKS EXPECTED

"No major bear market is to be expected in the high-grade dividend stocks with ample earnings as long as money continues to ease and labor continues well-employed." Such is the premise set forth by Hornblower & Weeks in their November "Investment Review," although they state that with changing conditions in the business world, stocks of companies affected by the declining margin of profit on a decreasing volume of business may be expected to decline from current levels.

While the building boom has flattened out and cotton growers' purchasing power has declined, they point out that the textile industry is benefiting from low cotton and the railroads are expanding their equipment purchase and improvement programs.

As to the bond market, they believe continued strength may be expected, based on the present large reinvestment demand and indicated easier money. They add, "in fact, indications are for a new high bond average regardless of the action of the stock market."

LONDON STOCKS ARE IRREGULAR

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Special)—The stock market was irregular today. The closing out of commitments before the settlement gave an easier tone to some issues, while the sharp rise in francs caused bear covering in oils and mines. Dunlop Rubber shares were in demand.

Other rubbers were easier. Textiles and diamonds were weak.

The sharp rise in francs checked public buying of securities. Royal Dutch was 30½, Rio Tinto 9⅛ and Courtaulds was 5 7-32.

International issues were weak on Paris selling.

The gilt edge division was quiet, the sharp rise in francs being distrusted.

LOCAL BUSINESS REPORTED FAIR

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Business in wholesale and jobbing dry goods is about fair. Manufacturers and wholesalers in men's clothing lines report fair activity.

Wholesalers in the jewelry trade are receiving a better patronage than last year at this time, but the increase for the entire year is not expected to be in excess of 1925.

Auto dealers are expecting improved conditions in the industry shortly after the new year. An improvement in the auto industry will materially benefit dealers in auto accessories, who up to now have reported business rather quiet.

No changes are noted in provision and wholesale grocery lines; collections are fair.

WORLD ZINC PRODUCTION

October output of slab zinc by countries which in 1925 furnished about 97 per cent of the world's total, as compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, totaled 114,005 tons. Including 3500 tons estimated for non-reporting countries, the world's total production in October was 117,500 tons. This compares with 111,200 tons in September and 1,132,600 tons in the 10 months ended Oct. 31.

THE FAIR EARNS MORE

The Fair net of $988,406 for nine months ended Oct. 31 is equal, after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred, to $2.07 a share on 375,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $920,014 on the same basis, or $1.89 a share, on the above capitalization, in the similar period of the previous year.

Federal Guarantee of Prices on Six Major Crops Advocated

E. T. Meredith, Formerly Secretary of Agriculture, Presents Plan to Control and Regulate Supply of Cotton, Wool, Wheat, Butter, Sugar, Corn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Guarantee by government control of the prices of the six major farm crops in the United States on such a basis as to let the farmer foresee roughly the return he can expect on his year's labor was proposed by Edwin T. Meredith, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech before the one hundred and fifty-eighth annual dinner of the New York State Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf here.

The speech came at a banquet at which the representatives of the large business interests of the State listened on the one hand to a frank discussion of what the country owed to agriculture, and on the other a declaration by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of what attitude Labor expected of Capital in the present state of industry. Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, was the third speaker. William L. DeBost, president of the Chamber, presided.

The six crops for which Mr. Meredith proposed to fix prices were wheat, corn, cotton, butter, wool and sugar. By having a minimum price fixed in advance the farmers would have a basis on which to calculate the amount they could economically produce, and the surplus, Mr. Meredith proposed, should be taken off the local market by being shipped abroad.

Price Fixing Commission

"My proposal," he explained, "is that a commission, composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and four additional men appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, be created and charged with the duty of naming minimum prices to be guaranteed to the farmer on the six major crops to be produced during the ensuing year. The commission is not to buy any crop nor any portion of a crop until one year after harvest, and then only the surplus not absorbed either in our domestic or export trade, at the price bid.

"By raising or lowering the prices of these crops from year to year as the law of supply and demand indicates, and relying upon the law of incentive, a balance can be kept and continuous surpluses avoided. The price of a given crop would be kept low enough so it would be attractive only to the number who in the aggregate could produce the quantity the experience of the previous year proved was desired by the combined domestic and foreign market, and yet the price would be sufficiently high to encourage enough farmers to produce at that price.

"After two or three years of experience the prices would be fixed in view of experience, and based on actual results rather than any man's judgment.

No Undue Raising of Prices

Prices would not be unduly raised, nor too much crop would be produced. Prices could not be fixed below cost of production and fair profit, or not enough crop would be produced to feed our people. In other words, prices would have to be fixed in accordance with the law of supply and demand, a tariff keeping out imports until our domestic production was absorbed."

The fundamental place of agriculture in the economy of the country warranted having any expense through loss or surplus borne by the United States Treasury, he declared, but he put forward a possible alternative.

"If business and labor cannot see it is to their interest to carry their share," he said, "I am willing to compromise on the basis of a production tax of say 1 per cent on the six major crops, the money thus raised to go into a special agricultural guarantee fund to meet any losses on any unforeseen surplus; this being in sense a mutual insurance plan on the part of the farmers, this fund being called upon to absorb any loss incurred by the commission in exporting any surplus at a price below that at which the commission has agreed to buy; the important point being that each individual farmer has had an assured basis on which to plan and conduct the operations of that particular year.

"From the consumers' standpoint this plan would stabilize business through stabilized agriculture and this would mean stabilized, steady employment of labor. All agree that agriculture should be a business and not a gamble as it now is."

Co-operation of Labor Tendered

Mr. Green's speech was a tender of co-operation on the part of labor, combined with a declaration that dissatisfaction still found in the relations between some employers and employees arose from the unwillingness of employers to recognize the justice of collective bargaining.

"Notwithstanding the fact that many employers of labor have recognized it," he said, "there are employers, owners and managers who have failed to accept the new conception of human relations in industry and who exercise the power of fixing arbitrarily the wage rates and prescribing the conditions of employment. This policy and this attitude constitute a prolific source of industrial strife, dissatisfaction, and unrest.

"Labor stands ready to give to industry and society the benefit of its organized strength and services. Labor, through its trained and efficient representatives, can assist in the solution of managerial problems and in the adjustment of differences which may arise between employers and employees. If reason and judgment are enthroned, directing the lives and actions of man, we can establish a relationship in industry which will speed the cause of peace, satisfaction and prosperity."

Mr. Bingham's speech was directed against the tendency to carry welfare legislation campaigns to Washington instead of seeking reforms through the states.

FAVOR $25,000,000 PLAN AT CAPITAL

Officials Indorse Purchase of Land for Sites of Public Buildings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The decision of the Public Building Commission to purchase the land in a triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue for the erection of needed new government buildings, insures a program of harmony and convenience. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, attended the meeting and approved the buying of set of buildings may be worked out before any one of them is undertaken.

To acquire all of this land at one time, Mr. Mellon explained, is better business, because as soon as a government building is put up it enhances the value of the land next to it and makes it more expensive for the Government to acquire later.

The land will cost about $25,000,000, but some part of this has already been authorized. Not only is it good business for the Government to buy enough land at one time to provide for the expansion of government facilities, but the architects will be able to make a better composition and more convenient arrangements.

Called Good Business

Necessary legislation to acquire this tract of land will be sponsored in the Senate by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and in the House by Richard N. Elliott (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the House Public Building and Grounds Committee.

The committee approved locations of eight buildings in this triangular area. According to Senator Smoot, these are: Department of Justice, facing Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets and extending to C Street; Department of Commerce, to the rear of the Justice building, between Fourteenth, Fifteenth and B Streets; General Supply Building, Fourteenth to Thirteenth, south of D; Archives Building, facing Pennsylvania Avenue between Twelfth, Thirteenth and C Streets; Independent Offices Building, Thirteenth, Twelfth, C and B Streets; Department of Labor, Fourteenth, Thirteenth, B and C; Internal Revenue, Twelfth, Tenth, B and C; General Accounting Offices, Tenth, Ninth, C and B. The location plan is general but not final, it was explained.

Site for Court Buildings

Condemnation and purchase of property in the square bounded by Maryland Avenue, First, East Capitol and Second Streets northeast, for the site of the proposed new Supreme Court buildings, involving the closing of A Street between First and Second, was approved. This is on Capitol Hill, just opposite the Capitol building.

It was decided that the Patent Office in the Department of Commerce structure will be kept at the same height as the Treasury, and will be among the first to be started. Change of plans and the development of the triangular area will save the Mall.

A plot of ground west of the Government Printing Office has been purchased for $42,000, on which will be erected a $1,250,000 addition to the present building.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Foundry com	31	34
†Am Founders Tr 7 pf w com	140	—
*Am Fdrs Tr 7 pf w com	80	—
Diversified Trustee	17	17¾
Financial Investing Co	17¼	19
Industrial Trustees	11¼	12
Incorp Investors	105	107
Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	30	—
do 7 pf Ser A	102½	—
do 6 pf new w com	128	130
do 6½s pf Ser C w com	144½	—
Massachusetts Invest Trust	65	67¼
New Eng Inv Trust	10¾	11¼
Power & Lt Sec Tr w war	42½	43
United Bankers Oil	12⅝	13⅛
BONDS		
Financial Investing 5s 1930	97¾	97⅞
do 5s 1940	90½	90⅝
Int Sec Tr Am 6s Ser A 1928	101	—
do 6s Ser B 1933	100	102½
do 6s Ser C 1943	100	102½
do 5s D 1933	96	98
do 5s E 1943	92½	94½

*New units. †Old units.

UTAH-APEX MINING PROFIT

Utah-Apex Mining Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1926, net profit after depreciation but before depletion charges and federal income taxes of $781,986, compared with $1,054,762 in the 1925 fiscal year. This is equivalent to $1.48 a share on the 528,200 shares of stock, compared with $1.99 a share in the 1925 fiscal period.

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE PAYS 100 P. C. STOCK DIVIDEND

Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company has declared a 100 per cent stock dividend, payable to stock of record Dec. 30, 1926. On the new stock the company will pay dividends of $2 per share semiannually.

At present the company is capitalized for $5,000,000, or 200,000 shares of $25 par value, so that revised capitalization will consist of 400,000 $25-par shares. Since 1923 dividends have been paid at a rate of 24 per cent, or $6 annually. Future dividends will run at a rate equal to $8 per share annually on the old stock.

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 8 to vote on the proposed change in capitalization.

TIDAL OSAGE OIL COMPANY

Tidal Osage Oil Company, controlled by Tidewater Oil Company, now has a net production of approximately 16,000 barrels a day, or about four times its total of last spring before its Seminole properties were developed. Of this production approximately 12,000 barrels a day net is from its holdings in the Seminole area where it has 560 acres of leases.

CONVERSE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

The Converse Tire & Rubber Company of Malden has been organized under laws of Massachusetts by interests associated with the Converse Rubber Shoe Company to manufacture and deal in automobile tires and tubes and do a general rubber business.

MUSCLE SHOALS LEASE FAVORED BY THE GRANGE

National Meeting Closes With the Passing of Many Resolutions

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 19 (AP)—After a two-hour debate, the National Grange last night adopted a compromise resolution recommending the leasing of Muscle Shoals to a responsible company making the best offer and complying with conditions designed to benefit agriculture. The contest over the question required the only roll call of the meeting and was decided by a vote of 27 to 21.

It was the decision of the delegates that "the best interests of agriculture and the nation will be served by the leasing of Muscle Shoals to the responsible company making the best offer and agreeing to manufacture a high grade fertilizer material, carrying not less than 40 per cent plant food, and waiving all royalties and carrying the terms and conditions set up by Congress, and in full compliance with the terms of the national defense act of 1916."

Two Resolutions

The resolution was a compromise between the two introduced by A. G. Goss of Washington, who voted for government operation and by David H. Agans of New Jersey, who asked the Grange to favor a lease to the American Cyanimid Company of Warner, N. J.

The meeting passed a resolution that no more federal appropriations for new reclamation projects shall be made "until existing conditions of more farm products than can be profitably marketed are ended."

It also opposed any legislation looking to the centralized control of the federal farm loan system, as well as any change in the ineligible alien clause of the Johnson immigration bill and any federal interference with state and local regulation of motor vehicle transportation.

Other resolutions urged that the parcel post system be put on a business basis and that it accept for shipment agricultural necessities now barred. Liberal state and federal appropriations for the extermination of the corn borer were advocated. The national Grange executive committee was instructed to work for the return of universal standard time. The meeting went on record in favor of a higher tariff on tomatoes and favored the speedy enactment by Congress of a law providing that fabrics be plainly and truthfully labelled.

Merchant Marine Approved

Expressing approval of the American Merchant Marine, the Grange pledged the support of the shipping board and favored regional representation on the board. It also advocated the proclaiming of a national "farmers' day" during October to call attention to the importance of agriculture.

In the closing hours of the meeting the Grange unanimously adopted resolutions reaffirming its stand for strict prohibition enforcement, and asking the national executive committee to investigate charges of liquor selling aboard American ships outside the 12-mile limit.

The meeting opposed the proposed refund by the Treasury Department of surplus income taxes, expressing belief that any surplus should be applied to the national debt as a means of reducing the tax burden. It reaffirmed its position in favor of the direct primary.

For the aid of the dairy farm the Grange urged a tariff on dairy products and opposed importation of imitation dairy products and use of adulterated goods. It also opposed placing the rural free delivery mail system under a contract system as one of its final actions before final adjournment.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	1926 Nov. 17	1926 Nov. 10
Total gold reserves	$2,851,089	$2,841,755
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	1,456,334	1,450,436
Total reserves	2,984,712	2,969,884
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US govt oblig	288,198	287,369
Other bills discounted	278,789	294,044
Bills bought in open market	347,882	339,901
Total bills on hand	914,869	921,314
F R notes in actual circulation	1,750,281	1,750,788
Mem bank—res acct	2,238,208	2,218,651
Ratio of total reserve to dep and F R note liabilities comb	73.7%	74.0%

The ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of Nov. 17, 1926, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Nov.17 1926	Nov.10 1926	Nov.8 1925
Boston	77.6	81.6	62.8
New York	84.9	84.5	82.8
Philadelphia	73.5	87.0	75.2
Cleveland	67.8	67.2	73.4
Richmond	67.6	69.0	72.3
Atlanta	66.6	66.7	54.5
Chicago	68.4	68.0	75.0
St. Louis	55.5	55.3	45.8
Minneapolis	70.2	69.8	77.0
Kansas City	57.5	62.0	51.3
Dallas	61.9	61.7	49.6
San Francisco	71.5	70.7	70.5
Total	73.7	74.0	72.1

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Nov. 17 1926	Nov. 10 1926
Total gold reserves	$220,818	$230,414
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	146,862	147,617
Total reserves	233,755	243,390
Sec by US govt oblig	23,176	15,866
Other bills discounted	17,983	8,309
Bills bought in open market	31,854	33,629
Total bills on hand	73,013	57,804
F R notes in actual circulation	148,671	148,742
Mem bank—res acct	148,834	148,344

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res	$1,047,926,000	$1,018,248,000
Total reserves	1,072,769,000	1,043,253,000
Bills discounted		
Sec by USG obl	61,119,000	67,152,000
All others	29,114,000	48,886,000
Bls bt in op m	72,362,000	64,041,000

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET BETTER

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Nov. 19—There is an improved outlook for wool generally. Tops of all grades are slightly dearer on account of wool prices hardening in the primary markets. Some fair weights have changed hands. Both botany and cross-bred yarns are selling rather better, with a little advance in price.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

61 Broadway, New York

Dividends

The Board of Directors has declared the following quarterly dividends:

Original Series Preferred Stock—87½c per share plus the extra dividend of 12½c heretofore declared, or $1.00 in all payable on December 31, 1926, to stockholders of record November 30, 1926.

$7 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—$1.75 per share, payable December 31, 1926, to stockholders of record November 30, 1926.

Provision was also made for stock dividends, in lieu of the cash dividends, at the rate of 3.15/100ths of a share of Class A Stock for each share of Original Series, and 5.5/100ths of a share of Class A Stock for each share of $7 Dividend Series Preferred Stock held.

On the basis of $35 per share for the Class A Stock this is at the annual rate of $4.41 per share for the Original Series and $7.70 per share for the $7 Dividend Series Preferred Stock.

Stockholders may also purchase or sell sufficient scrip to make full shares at the rate of $1.00 above or below, respectively, the sale price of Class A Stock.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bond

In addition to the exceptionally attractive rate of interest they earn the first mortgage real estate bonds recommended by this institution offer a degree of investment safety which is entirely dependable.

6% & 6½%

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Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit

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Conv. Deb. 6s, due 1941

National Electric Power Co...6.35
Secured 6s, due 1945

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(Incorporated)

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LAW STATEMENT ISSUE REOPENED

Use of Mr. Taft's Remark by Harvard Committee Draws Sharp Criticism

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—William D. Guthrie, president of the Association of the Bar of New York City, has protested a second time against publication by the endowment fund committee of the Harvard Law School of a statement made by William H. Taft, before he became Chief Justice of the United States, that "the administration of criminal law in the United States is a disgrace to civilization."

The statement appears in a campaign pamphlet of the endowment fund committee, and Mr. Guthrie asked its deletion because it gave the impression that Mr. Taft made such a statement since becoming Chief Justice.

Wilson M. Powell, chairman of the committee, refused to delete the statement and Mr. Guthrie wrote him yesterday that he wanted "to eliminate a highly controversial subject."

"It seemed to me," he wrote, "that such an inaccurate and unwarranted generalization, as I am profoundly convinced it is, ought not to be cited with the imprimatur of Harvard University, to be here and abroad again quoted by sensational writers in the press and again bring reproach and discredit upon the administration of justice in my country. It is true that we are in need of reform in all branches of our procedural and substantive law to meet new conditions, but our present conditions, I do not believe, are a disgrace to civilization, but rather the inevitable outgrowth of the great changes which had taken place among us during the past 40 years."

Mr. Guthrie cited a letter written by Mr. Taft to Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier of New York protesting against the use of remarks made by him in opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that it gave the impression that he had made them since becoming Chief Justice. Mr. Guthrie also rebuked Henry L. Stimson, a member of the Harvard Fund Committee, for declaring that the practice of criminal law in New York was a disgrace to civiliziation, and he would convince Mr. Guthrie in 10 minutes by what was going on daily in New York courts.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR LOSS

DETROIT, Nov. 19 — Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company is expected to show a loss of $450,000 for the quarter ended Sept. 30. Of this loss $320,000 represents charge-offs of dies and other tools. Profits for nine months show $760,000, against which about $1,000,000 in dividends have been paid. Quick assets are said to total $8,500,000, compared with $4,000,000 liabilities. Included in quick assets is an inventory item of $5,100,000 and $2,400,000 cash and accounts receivable.

ARMOUR & CO. INCOME

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—Armour & Co. this year will earn the preferred dividends and the one quarterly dividend declared on the Class A common by a comfortable margin, according to a director. He adds, however, that they probably will not show full year's requirements of $2 on Class A earned. This indicates that for the full year net income should run better than $10,500,000. In 1925 net income was $14,451,310.

RADIO

Antenna Installations Are Thoroughly Discussed

Rules for Increasing Distance Results Should Be Carefully Followed

Last year Don Lippincott, the radio designing engineer of the Magnavox Company, made an extended trip over most of the United States, checking up installations of their receivers. When we last saw him he told of the vast field of reference material this trip gave him, and we asked him if this could not be written down as an aid to the many people who use antenna type of receivers. This he has done in the accompanying article. It is a most complete treatise on antenna installation, and written so that the layman can understand it. We strongly recommend that this article or a copy of it be kept for reference by every radio-set owner, so that when a new antenna is contemplated, its installation may be effectively completed. V. D. H.

By DON LIPPINCOTT

There is no investment that the owner of a radio set can make which will pay higher returns in satisfaction than a good antenna (or aerial) system, and yet there is no part of the radio installation which is so generally neglected. Many a man pays $200 to $300 for an outfit, and is dissatisfied with the result he gets because he has neglected to purchase a 15-cent ground clamp.

It is the duty of the antenna to pick up radio waves, just as it is the duty of a camera lens to pick up light waves. If the lens is dirty, the picture will be dim and blurred. If the antenna is poor, the radio signals will also be dim and blurred by interference from other stations, and for precisely similar reasons.

The conditions under which antennas must be installed are so diverse that it is impossible to give exact directions. The rules are simple, however, and there are few places where it is not possible, with a little care, to erect a satisfactory aerial.

These are the rules which should be followed:

1. Use copper wire, not smaller than No. 14.
2. The fewer joints in the system the better—and all joints must be soldered.
3. Use glass or porcelain insulators, including the lead-in insulator.
4. Do not run the wire along walls or partitions.
5. Make the distance between the set and the ground connection as short as possible.
6. The ground connection itself must be of low resistance. These rules are simple, but sometimes in specific instances one wonders just how they apply, so we will take up the points one by one and consider them in detail.

First, large wire, but what kind? It is doubtful if even a trained ear could detect any difference in the signals from new antennas of solid bare copper wire, stranded bare, solid or stranded enameled, or solid or stranded tinned wire. The bare copper has a slight theoretical advantage when new, and the tinned copper about an equal disadvantage, as compared with the enameled. After the aerial has been up a short time, and has corroded a bit, the bare copper becomes by a faint margin the poorest of the three classes, with the enamel now leading the list.

Only with the enameled wire is there any difference between the result from solid and stranded wires. The stranded is a little better if all the strands are continuous, but one broken strand will make this type by far the least desirable of all. The various types of special or patented antennas are seldom worth what they cost. In any case, the advantage of the best antenna material ever made can readily be sacrificed in one poorly soldered joint.

If it is possible to bring the antenna from the insulator at the far end down to the set in a single length without any splices whatsoever by all means do so. There is no real distinction between antenna and lead-in, no reason why different kinds of wire should be used. If rubber covered wire is necessary for lead-in insulation, use it, but see that the ends are well scraped and soldered—not merely stuck together with a pasted or rosin joint. The solder must be hot enough to flow to give dependable results. In insulating the antenna the chief problem is in bringing the lead-in through the wall. The strips which are placed under the window sash are very convenient, but the insulation on most of them is useless when wet and is never really good. In spite of its inconvenience, a porcelain tube which slants up from the outside into the house is probably the most generally useful. My own favorite method is to drill a quarter inch hole in the upper glass pane of the window, three inches or more from the sash, and bring the antenna wire directly through this hole, without further insulation; but sometimes this procedure is not desirable because of the necessity of moving the sash or for some other reason. From the electrical standpoint, it cannot be improved upon.

Porcelain or glass insulators are recommended because they are permanent. Compositions of various kinds are on the market which are just as good when new, but deteriorate with exposure to the weather. The wire should, of course, be kept from contact with the leaves or branches of trees, not only because of direct losses due to leakage, but because conductors or poor insulators in its neighborhood will absorb power from it, even though there be no actual contact. This is the reason for the rule against running the lead close to walls. Where the wire must come down the side of a house use insulators on the end of sticks to hold it at least six inches away from the building, and wherever possible, string the wires directly over the ground rather than over roofs or trees.

The length of the ground wire should usually be figured from the set to the point where the current actually enters the earth, but this is something that may be hard to determine. In a frame house there is usually but a single pipe which runs from the water meter to the faucet which happens to be nearest the radio set, and as this pipe may be long and have many joints in it it is often better to run a wire parallel with it and ground it at the point where the pipe enters the earth. On the other hand, in an apartment building the various steam and hot and cold water pipes, and the steel frame of the building combine to form a network of conductors which acts practically like the ground itself, and in this case running a wire to earth may involve an actual loss. The only sure rule about grounds is to try them all and see which works best

The ground is as important as the aerial itself, but is much harder to predict. There are a few districts in the United States, where, on account of a soil which is almost pure sand (which is an almost perfect insulator) a real ground is very difficult to obtain. In such localities much ingenuity has been expended, and sometimes with surprising results. There are cases where a ground made by soldering a copper plate to a wire and dropping it down a well so that the plate was submerged has converted an installation which was "dead" into one which broke records.

There are others where a network of wires, strung back and forth under the floor and completely insulated, acts much better as a ground than the earth itself. There are still others where a fifteen foot brass rod, driven into the ground has penetrated through the dry sand and made connection with moist earth, with gratifying results

In making connection to a water pipe, always use a ground clamp. It is impossible to get a good connection by merely twisting the wire around the pipe, and no pipe containing water can be heated sufficiently to allow a good soldered joint. Of course the pipe must be scraped clean and bright before applying the clamp. It must be realized that it is almost impossible to erect an antenna where all of the foregoing points can be followed fully, and for this reason there are very few perfect antennas. There are many cases, however, where only slight compromises are necessary and it is evident that an antenna with but one departure from the ideal must give better results than one which violates good practice all along the line.

Do not think that because a large antenna is good a larger one must be better. The Magnavox set is designed for use with a single wire antenna from 75 to 90 feet long including the lead-in. A larger antenna will make the set tune broadly without any corresponding increase in the strength of the received programs. If, because of the location, it becomes necessary to use one 125 feet or more in length, connect to it through a small fixed condenser of .0005 m. f. capacity.

Multiple wire antennas are seldom advantageous, and besides being unsightly are hard to support so that they will not sway and cause fading. A double wire arrangement 25 feet long is by no means equal to a single one 50 feet long—it is more nearly the equivalent of a 35 foot single wire. A third or fourth wire gives still less advantage. Multiple wires may be used where there is not room for a single straight run, but they should always be firmly guyed to keep from swinging, and the length of wire in them should be liberally discounted in figuring the effective amount of aerial.

Indoor antennas usually violate almost all the rules. The energy they pick up is small, and they usually tune quite sharply, but except in unusual cases they are of little use for distant reception. Their only virtue is convenience. In installing them, the best way is usually to run a silk or enamel insulated wire around the picture molding, in defiance of the rule against hugging the wall.

This arrangement often works well if the ground lead from the set is connected to the picture-molding antenna, while the antenna connection goes to ground. All such arrangements are makeshifts, however, and only makeshift results should be expected from them.

Attic antennas may be installed so as to be very satisfactory. Knob insulators can often be so placed on the rafters as to hold the wire well away from the roof for the greater part of its length. The wire may be strung as a closed rectangle having as great an area as possible, with the lead-in, or lead-down rather in this case, taken from the corner or one side as may be convenient. If the lead-down can be kept clear of the walls the results are often just as good as with an outside aerial. No inside antenna will prove satisfactory in a steel reinforced building,—either of reinforced concrete or stuccoed metal lath, as the steel serves to ground the waves before they have a chance even to reach the antenna.

INDIAN LISTENERS ARE STOCKHOLDERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—In order to secure a license to import radio equipment into India, the applicant must be a stockholder in the Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd., says a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Sabine, at Bombay. The report states that the company intends to establish powerful transmitting stations in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and, later, additional stations at suitable centers so that eventually radiocasting service may be available throughout British India.

During the first five years of the company's existence, beginning with the date on which a regular radiocasting service is established, 80 per cent of the listener's annual license fee of 10 rupees is to go to the company. Further, the company will receive 10 per cent of the import value of all wireless receiving apparatus and accessories brought into the country. After these five years have elapsed, the Government may reduce the proportion of license fee payable to the company, or at its discretion, may reduce the license fees themselves.

INDIA ORGANIZES NEW RADIO COMPANY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—A radiocasting company for India has been definitely organized under the name of the Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd., with an authorized capital of $540,000, according to a report from American Consul Pisar, at Calcutta, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The new company intends to establish two radiocasting stations, one in Bengal and the other in the Bombay Presidency. Each station will be of 12 kilowatts capacity and will cost approximately $72,000, while the annual operating expenses are estimated at about the same figure. Under ordinary conditions it is expected that the stations will have a radius of 250 miles and under favorable conditions 500 miles. The company will receive 80 per cent of the value of radiocasting receiving licenses issued and 10 per cent of the import value of all wireless receiving apparatus and accessories brought into the country.

HOLLAND TALKS TO CURACAO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Regular wireless communication between the Netherlands and Curaçao, Netherlands, West Indies, will be accomplished soon by means of short-wave transmitters, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the trade commissioner at The Hague. Experiments conducted by the technical bureau of the Department of the Colonies have met with unusual success at night, and endeavors are now being made to establish satisfactory connection during the day. The bureau is also conducting similar experiments in order to establish communication between the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies.

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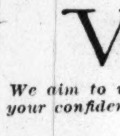
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

South Africa

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Dinard—Librairie Franco-Anglaise.
Menton—The Lounge, Rue Henry Bennett.
Nice—The Lounge, 16 Rue du Marechal Joffre.
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Davos-Platz—Tourist office Meisser & Betsen (July-August).
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
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Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.
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RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 19
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio program by Bathurst artists. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Vocal and piano selections by "Jimmie" Gallagher. 4:30—News. 4:35—Principals from "This Woman Business," now playing at the Wilbur Theater. 5—The day in finance. 5:05—Livestock and meat report. 6—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance. 6:58—Employment opportunities. 7:29—Announcement. 7:30—News. 7:35—Weather. 7:37—Announcement. 7:38—Dance music, Hunters Cabin orchestra. 8—The Trumpeters. 8:30—Mr. and Mrs. Radio Skit. 9—Program arranged by J. K. Murray. 9:30—Radio Red Heads, assisted by the Melody Master. 10—News.

Saturday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club: Bible readings, Dr. P. A. A. Killam, Baptist Church, Allston; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; contralto solos, Amelia Wright Sargent; musical nursery rhymes by Kitty Knight; "The Wonderland of the South Seas," by A. S. Flint; Gladys Hasty, violinist; Amanda Miller, pianist; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News. 11:55—Time and weather.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
4 p. m.—Trio. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6.35—Boston Edison news. 6:45—Big Brother Club, Ernestine Treat Fifield, violinist, and A. Marie Fifield, accompanist. 7:30—Hiram and the Dairy Maids. 8—Dorchester Lodge Glee Club. 8:30—Harmony hour. 9—Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish comedian. 9:30—Orchestra. 10—The Anglo Persians. 10:30—Cruising the air with Bill Harrison. 10:35—Radio forecast and weather.

Saturday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. D. J. Imler, Belmont Methodist Church. 1:45 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game direct from Yale Bowl at New Haven, Graham McNamee announcing.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield-Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Lenox ensemble. 6:25—Talk on Chamber of Commerce Week. 6:30—Edward J. McEnelly and his recording orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Helmar Sanborn's orchestra. 8—Premier Male Quartet. 8:30—Concert. 9—Program by Cecilia Benson, dramatic soprano and violinist. 9:30—The Mysterious Tenor. 10—Musical hour from WJZ. 10:03—Leo Reisman's orchestra. 11—Weather.

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356.9 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Luigi Romanelli and his concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert by the Bilton Trio and Apollo Male Quartet.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:20—Special farm feature. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—United States Radio Farm School. 7:45—"Flashes." 8—Hour of music. 9—"Treasure Hunters." 10:30—WEAF dance orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7 p. m.—Band concert. 8—"News Review." 8:30—Program announcement. 9:30—Entertainers. 10—From WEAF, "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Daily news bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Skinny and His Gang. 6:20—News. 6:30—Emil Heimberger's trio. 7—Radio farm course, Connecticut Agricultural College. 7:15—Piano selections, Laura C. Gaudet, staff pianist. 7:30—Organ recital; Esther A. Nelson. 8—"Artisans." 9—Friendly Hour. 10—Weather. 10:05—Emil Heimberger's dance orchestra. 11—News.

WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Program from WTIC.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
7 p. m.—Advanced Sunday school lesson. 7:15—Daily news items. 7:30—Weather man. 7:35—Musical program from WGY, Schenectady. 11—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Poultry talk. 8—Soloists. 9:30—Joint program with WEAF, New York City. 11—Weather forecast; Vincent Lopez dance orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items. 6:20—Farm news. 6:30—International Sunday school lesson. 7—Dinner music. 7:35—Studio staff program. 8—Remington Band. 9—WGY Players. 10—From WJZ, New York. 11—Paul Specht's orchestra from WJZ, New York.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Gene Ingraham and his orchestra. 7:30—Raymond Maher, baritone. 7:45—"Review of the Drama." 8—The Happiness Boys. 8:30—Orchestral concert. 9—"South Sea Islanders." 9:30—La France orchestra. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Janssen's Hofbrau orchestra. 11:30—Frank Farrell and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:50 p. m.—State and Federal farm market report. 7—Commodore concert orchestra. 8—"Serenaders and Bonnie Laddies." 9—Hour of music. 10—Piano hour. 11—Paul Specht's orchestra.

WMAC, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 7:10—Ernie Golden. 7:30—Whozit contest. 8—Hawaiians. 8:45—Broadway Association, talk. 9—Donald J. Flamm, "Play Review." 9:30—Norman Pearce, "Bachelor Poet." 10—Yorkville Radio Entertainers. 11—Music. 12—Entertainers.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Studio program. 8—Music hour. 9—Vocal program. 9:30—The Gondoliers. 10—Weather forecast. 10:15—Will Schnabel's orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—"Bill" Wathey in sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:25—News. 8:15—New York University Scientific Course. 8:30—Organ recital. 10—John Murray Anderson's talk on the theater. 11—Jascha Guerwich's dance orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program. 10—Code lessons.

WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Detroit trade expansion program. 9—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra. 9:30—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Horwitz Collegian Serenaders. 7:30—Community Fund program. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Harmony half hour. 9—Studio program. 9:30—La France orchestra, New York. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Reports on all markets. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8:20—Poem, with musical setting. 9—Courtesy program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:10—United States Department of Agriculture radio farm school. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45—Current motor topics and review of road conditions by O. H. Roth, secretary of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. 8—Sunday school lesson by Dr. Alexander Gibson, with program of sacred music. 8:30—Burt McMurtrie's music hour. 9:30—LaFrance program from WEAF. 10—Anglo-Persians from WEAF. 10:30—Program of dance music by Zez Confrey's orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio; Stephen Knopf, director. 8—Barry O'Moore, tenor. 8:30—Courtesy program. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Overbrook Hills hour. 9:30—Sam J. Gold, baritone. 10—"Melody Makers." 10:30—Jack Myers' Musical Architects.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Dinner music. 8:30—Chelsea evening concert. 9—President dance orchestra. 9:30—Ambassador concert orchestra.

Harry Loventhal, director. 10 to 12—Dance orchestra program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. 6:30—WBAL dinner orchestra. 7:30—WBAL mixed quartet. 8—WBAL trio, soloists. 9—The Fitz Sisters. 9:30—WBAL string quartet. 10—WBAL opera company in "Iolanthe." 11—WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Book reviews by Mrs. Nina Reed. 7—Meyer Goldman's orchestra. 8—Mozart string quintette. 8:30—"Harmony Hour" from WEAF. 9—Hour of music from WJZ, New York. 10—"Anglo-Persians," WEAF, New York. 10:30—Irving Boernstein's orchestra.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Pipe organ and artists' recital.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Children's period. 5:45—Live stock market summary. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm program. 8—Specialty orchestra. 9—New York program, "Anglo-Persians." 9:30—Troendle Four. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program, Nankin Orchestra.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
7 p. m.—Sport review. 10—Classical studio program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Raleigh Quintet. 8—Vocal and instrumental program. 11—Dance music.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hugo Heyn, marimba; Emil Hoffman, piano. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Classical program.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Musical program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:15 to 9 p. m.—Classical recital, under the direction of Lester D. Mather, concert pianist.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Vocal program of old songs. 8:30—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supperbell program: Board of Trade summary; closing live stock summary; United States Radio Farm School. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 7:30—WLS Trio. 10—Dance music; organ recital; singers; WLS Trio.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
5 p. m.—Children's half-hour. 7—Dinner concert. 9—Dance music. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Dance selections; songs, Cook sisters.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—Family hour. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress carnival. 12—Time signals and weather report.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Concert my Jacob Schilling's orchestra.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestra and popular soloists.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Ebenezer Choir program. 8:30—La France orchestra. 9—Anglo-Persian's orchestra from New York. 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen's orchestra.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (411 Meters)
7 p. m.—Radio farm school. 7.15—Radio Bible class. 7:30—Missouri University meeting. 8—"Condition of Missouri Roads," by O. I. Steele, State Highway Department. 8:35—Dairy Commissioner E. G. Bennett of Missouri. 8:50—Program by Mrs. Lyman Farar, violin; Mrs. Frank DeQuire, piano.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital by Jacquinot Jules. 6:30—Soloists; Steindel string quartet. 7—The Darling Sisters, string quartet, soloists. 10—Weather report. 10:15—Herbert Berger's dance orchestra. 11—Arcadia dance orchestra. 12—Herbert Berger's orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Bedtime story. 8—C. F. Davis and his orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Organ recital.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Texas Ramblers, an orchestra. 8:30—Reuben Davies Club recital.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert presented by the School of Music of Texas Christian University. 9:30—Will Foster, organist. 11—Musical program.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 9—Band concert.

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 20
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
2:15 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game from Yale Bowl, New Haven. 6—Football scores and news. 7:55—Boston Globe radiocast. 8—Musicale. 9—From New York: New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. 10—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
2 p. m.—Yale-Harvard football game, from the Yale Bowl, New Haven. 6:10—Newspaper sidelights by A. J. Philpott. 6:15—Organ recital. 7—Market reports. 7:05—M. A. C. agricultural feature. 7:15—Capitol Theater orchestra, under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 7:45—Knights of Pythias Male Quartet. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:15—Brunswick orchestra. 10:45—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8 p. m.—Bancroft Orchestra. 9—Program to be announced. 10—From WEAF. 11—News bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
2 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game. 6—Hub Quartet. 6:25—News. 7:30—Bible study period. 8—Hartford composer, Robert H. Prutting. 8:30—Willard V. Clark, baritone. 9—Anna P. Tatro, contralto. 9:30—Barrett and Nelligan, popular entertainers. 10—Weather. 10:05—Club Worthy Orchestra. 11—News.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music program. 7:15—Daily news items. 7:30—Weather man. 7:35—Musical program from Buffalo. 8:30—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
1:45 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game from WEAF. 9—New York Symphony Orchestra, directed by Walter Damrosch.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
2 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game from WJZ. 6—Roscoe Lee's orchestra. 6:30—Dinner music from Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—Shea's Buffalo hour; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
1:45 p. m.—Play by play description of the Harvard-Yale football game direct from Yale Bowl, New Haven. 4—Music. 5—Frank Farrell and his orchestra. 6—Dinner music. 7:30—James Whelan, entertainer. 7:40—Schubert Instrumental Trio. 8—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF musical comedy troupe. 9—New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch. 10—WEAF revue. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
2 p. m.—Harvard-Yale football game. 4:30—Paul Specht's orchestra. 5:32—Closing prices and quotations. 5:35—Financial summary of the day. 5:40—Cotton prices and quotations. 5:50—State and federal farm market reports. 7—Football results. 7:10—Commodore Concert Orchestra. 7:35—Don Voorhees Orchestra. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:30—Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Music. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 10:15—Art Gillham, "Whispering Pianist." 10:30—Nest Club orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Entertainers.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Shelton Ensemble. 6:45—"Bill" Wathey in sports. 7—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble. 7:30—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 8—"Jack" Windrow and his "uke." 9—Damon and Pythias. 11—Carlton Terrace Orchestra.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 9—Studio program. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his "Jesters."

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
3 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Cleveland orchestra, Friederich Janssen directing. 7:30—Community fund program. 8—Hollenden hour. 9—New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Vaudeville, dance music and assisting entertainers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6 p. m.—Football results. 6:15—Dinner concert. 7—Football results. 7:15—Radio chat by W. H. Weir. 8—Concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor. 9.55—Time signals and weather report.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 8—WEAF Musical Comedy Company. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony orchestra. 10—WEAF Follies.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6 p. m.—Weather forecast. 6:05—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call. 8—Sports Corner, conducted by Dr. Francois D'Eliscu, president of the Amateur Athletic Union. 8:15—Vocal recital. 9:15—Two-piano recital. 10:05—Dance orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arhtur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—"Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians." 9—Chelsea evening concert. 9:30—Traymore concert orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bible talk. 7:15—Washington orchestra. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra from WBZ. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra. 11—Iring Boernstein's orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance program by the Fort Garry orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Wesley Barlow's Nicolett orchestra. 7:45—"Fireside Philosophies." 8—New York program, New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch. 9—Musical program. 10—Weather report and closing markets. 10:15—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Literary period. 6:20—Popular. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Orchestra. 7—Chamber of Commerce and historical anniversary talks. 7:30—Creighton educational period. 9—Courtesy program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Mixed Quartet. 9:15—"Billy" Spears. 10:45—Organ recital. 11:15—Supper Club orchestra. 12—Radio feature.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Board of Trade summary. 6:10—Organ concert, Al Melgard. 6:30—Sports review, Joe Foley. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—Lullaby time, Ford and Glenn. 7:15—National Barn dance program.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; radio Sunday lesson, Dr. Virgin; songs, Florence Behrend. 9—Dance selections; songs, Sunset Male Quartet. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Dance selections; songs, Sunset Male Quartet; specialties; songs, Kay Ronayne.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra and Johnny Hamp and his orchestra. 7—Family Hour. 8—Musical program. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress carnival.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Grosse. 7—Meeting of the "Sekatary Hawkins Radio Club." 7:30—Instrumental trio. 8—Dance music.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)
10 p. m.—Louisville Loons. 11—Popular program. 11:15—Swiss Garden frolic.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert, arranged by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Concert by the Social Male Chorus.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (336 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; Cecile Burton, readings; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—New York Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Walter Damrosch. 9—"Around the Town with WDAF." 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen's orchestra; popular songsters.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner time organ recital, by Jacquinot Jules. 6:30—Soloists. 7—The Little Red Schoolhouse program. 8—The Pebbles, soloists. 9—Soloists. 10—Weather report. 10:15—Herbert Berger's dance orchestera. 11—Arcadia dance orchestra. 12—Herbert Berger's orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson trio. 7:15—WSM bedtime story; Whozit contest. 8—Popular and barn dance program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Radio hour. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's orchestra. 8:30—North Texas Male Chorus. 11—Mrs. Albert E. Smith, soprano; Mrs. Howard Parks, contralto.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Weekly review of the interdenominational Sunday school lesson. 8—Pauline McCurry, pianist. 9:30—Hired Hand's little symphony orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance program.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
7 p. m.—Football finals. 10:30—Dance program, Scheuerman's Colorado Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10 to 12—Dance music by Herman Kenin and his orchestra.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
8 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dance program by "Bob" Beal and his Claremont orchestra; intermission solos by members of the orchestra.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—Weekly sports review. 9 to 1 a. m.—Dance music; Will Gunzendorf's Whitcomb band.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—States orchestra, Waldemar Lind, director. 7:30—DX. 8—Clift dance orchestra, Herb Myerinck, director.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Insect life talk. 7:30—Feature program. 9—Courtesy programs. 10—Abe Lyman's orchestra. 11—Special frolic night.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 8—Singer, old-time fiddler and pianist and others.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)
5 p. m.—KFON concert orchestra. 6—Piano recital. 6:20—Orchestra. 6:50—Travelogue. 7—Texas Cowboys duet. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Band concert. 9—"First Nighters Night."

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinnertime news reports. 8—Concert hour, with instrumental ensemble and vocal artists.

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 21
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
7 p. m.—Church service. 8:45—Musical program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
1:30 p. m.—Radio Parish Church. 7:30—First Baptist Church.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
2 p. m.—Hour of Hospitality. 7:20—Maj. Edward Bowes and his Capitol family. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:15—Keith's Radio Review.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Edith Lang. 7—Musical program under the direction of Boris Kreinin. 8—Community Center Musical Society. 9—Golden Rule Hour of Near East Relief. 10—"Ensemble," from WJZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and company. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:20—Daily news bulletin.

WLSI, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence, R. I.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse. 8—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's chorus. 7:45—Evening service from the Central Presbyterian Church. 9:15—WEAF radio hour.

WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y. (275 Meters)
11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y. 4:30—Organ recital. 7:30—Service of Union Presbyterian Church. 9—Musical program from WJZ. 10:15—"Ensemble" from WJZ, New York.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
2 p. m.—Interdenominational church services, Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young People's Conference, Greater New York Federation of Churches; address by Dr. Daniel A. Poling. 5:30—Ethel Pearlman and Jacob Schwartzdorf, piano duo. 6—Bible stories with musical setting, "Twenty-Third Psalm." 6:30—Orchestral concert with Frances Paperte, mezzo-soprano. 7:20—Musical program by Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Radio hour: Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, assisted by Herbert Carrick at the piano. 10:15—"Hamlet" by the WEAF players.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Park Avenue Baptist Church Carillon. 7:20—Ambassador Trio. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Commodore Concert Orchestra. 9:30—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist. 10—Irma de Baun, soprano. 10:15—"Ensemble."

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
4:15 p. m.—Studio Guild program. 7:45—Vanderbilt concert.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Service of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Pontiac.

WJAR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
10 p. m.—Special song service from First Baptist Church.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
2 p. m.—Detroit orchestra. 4—Vesper service from St. John's Episcopal Church. 7:20—"Capitol Family," New York. 9:15—Radio hour.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6—Hollenden orchestra. 7—Stillman orchestra. 8—Church services. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:15—Austin Wylie's orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
4 p. m.—Organ recital from Carnegie Hall. 4:45—Service of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. 6:30—Concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. 7:45—Service of East End Christian Church, Pittsburgh. 10:15—Concert from New York.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational radio church service. 5:25—Talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 5:35—Recital continued. 5:45—Second talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 6:45—Pennsylvania orchestra. 7:45—Concert orchestra, under the direction of Thomas Taige. 8:30—Barry O'Moore. 10—Al Zemsay and his orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Evening service from Holy Trinity Church. 10—WIP Little Symphony Orchestra, direction of Ben Stad.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
2:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside Trio. 2:45—Sermon. 7:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 9—Classical program, Seaside ensemble; William S. Schwartz, director.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
3:15 p. m.—Organ recital; Arthur Scott Brook. 5:15—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 9—News flashes. 9:15—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10—Sunday evening concert in High School Auditorium.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor. 8—Oratorio presented by the choir of Emmanuel Church.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
4 p. m.—Services from the National Cathedral. 7:20—Musical program from New York. 9:15—Radio hour from New York. 10:15—Orchestra from WJZ.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis. 8:15—New York program. 9:15—Musical program; Chippewa Indians. 9:45—Weather report. 10:30—St. Paul municipal organ recital, by Hugo Philler Goodwin.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
4 p. m.—Orchestral program. 5—De Luxe studio program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
5 p. m.—String quartet. 7:30—Fort Des Moines Orchestra. 11—Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
2:30 p. m.—Classical. 9—Chapel service.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist. 5 p. m.—Twilight musicale. 7—Selected artists program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
12:15 p. m.—Organ concert. 1—WLS Trio and soloists. 1:30—Chapel services, auspices Chicago Church Federation. 6—WLS Little Brown Church in the Vale; WLS Trio.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
3 p. m.—"The Bible—Its Story." 6:30—Services. 7:30—Salon orchestra, William J. Kopp, director.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Service from the Walnut Hills Christian Church. 10—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 12—Marie Turner, popular songs and ballads. 12:15—Loons.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Choral evensong service from Christ Church Cathedral.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dr. Burris A. Jenkins, questions and answers. 8—Evening services. 11:15 to 1 a. m.—Radio feature.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
3 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 4—WDAF Sabbath vespers.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Services from First Presbyterian Church of Jefferson City.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (261 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Services of First Presbyterian Church.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
5 p. m.—Sacred concert. 8—North Avenue Presbyterian Church service.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
2:30 p. m.—Farmer's hour; address; music. 6—Radio Bible class; music. 7:30—Service of First Presbyterian Church. 8:30—Little Symphony orchestra. 11—Everett and Wright, song and piano.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
5 p. m.—Sacred concert by Baptist Seminary. 9:30 to 11—Orchestra.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
Morning and evening religious services.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah (300 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Salt Lake City.

KOA, Denver, Colo (322 Meters)
5 p. m.—Vesper service of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral. 7:45—Evening service of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KOMO, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Evening service. 9—Concert by Little Symphony Orchestra.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Sterling Trio; Richard Bailey, piano; Maurel Hunkins, cello. 8:15—Social concert by the Sterling Trio.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
2:45 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, direction of Alfred Hertz. 4—Vesper service. 6:30—Concert by Bem's little symphony orchestra. 7:30—Weather Bureau report. 7:35—Church service. 9—Concert by Bem's little symphony orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
6 p. m.—States orchestra: Waldemar Lind, director. 6:30—"Ye Towne Cryer." 6:35—Palace concert orchestra: Cyrus Trobbe, director. 8:35—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont concert orchestra.

KFWI, San Francisco, Calif. (250 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, Calif.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pasadena.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
2 p m.—City Park Board musical program. 4:30—Half hour of cinema chit-chat. 6:30—First Unitarian Church. 7—First Presbyterian Church service. 8—Circle concert orchestra. 9—Feature program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Music program.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 21

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WLSI, 441 meters.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 275 meters.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 365 meters.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA. The Principia, 261 meters.

SALT LAKE CITY—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., mountain standard time, by Station KSL, 300 meters.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 305 meters.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 319 meters.

SAN FRANCISCO — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 250 meters.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 232 meters.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 316 meters.

WAVE JUMPERS SPOIL RECEPTION

Three Changes Cut Out 22 Stations for One Fan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The wave jumping situation is again coming forcibly to the attention of the radio officials of the Department of Commerce. A communication has just been received from a radio fan in the middle West stating that because of the wave jumping of three radiocasting stations 22 stations which have always been received clearly by the set of this fan have been practically cut off from reception.

The set used by this particular fan, whose name the department officials will not make public, is six tubes and has always given the very best satisfaction, having picked up, the communication says, more than 100 stations in the United States, as well as Canadian and some foreign stations. The change of one wavelength alone cut this set from getting clear signals from 11 stations.

Officials of the department are concerned over the situation but they are of the opinion that as the fans begin to listen in during this autumn and the winter that they will find this condition to prevail more and more. The department is helpless in the matter, however, because of the recent court decisions and nothing can now be done until further legislation is passed by Congress.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen Lougeneker, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Enos, Bloomington, Ill.
Mr. Gene Enos, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha McCormick, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. M. R. Head, Peabody, Mass.
Mrs. A. C. Morrill, Peabody, Mass.
Mrs. Julia R. Rose, New York City.
Mrs. Margaret Morrison, New York City.
Mrs. Lula D. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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Phone Hollis 6525

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HELP WANTED—MEN

NEW YORK CITY—WANTED
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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DECORATOR wishes experienced woman as her associate; salary or drawing account. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse or nursery governess for 4-year-old child. H-5, Representative The Christian Science Monitor, 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIRL, 16 years old or over, for simple clerical and messenger work; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-236, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.—Maid for general housework; small family; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. mornings, LUTHER, Havemeyer 3520.

N. Y. C.—Workroom directress, high calibre woman capable of managing alteration workroom with experience in overseeing fitters, required by specialty gown shop; state fully experience, and salary. Box W-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Fitter, experienced, for alterations on high class ready-to-wear garments; neat appearance; pleasant surroundings; state references and salary. Box W-63, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—General houseworker; German or French preferred; small family. 1500 Beechwood Boulevard. Hazel 1177.

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WOMEN to sell smocks and frocks, good commissions. SMILE FROCKS, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue (Corner 42nd Street), New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, 25 years' valuable experience instructing and managing salesmen, [illegible] convincing talker; would fit nicely receiving public in any capacity or as adjuster, executive; good appearance and habits; [illegible] credentials; moderate salary; go anywhere. Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A WOMAN of refinement would like a position in a small private family as a seamstress or helping out in the home. Box E-245, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—An opportunity to serve in a home as attendant, managing housekeeper, or companion. MRS. CARL N. WARREN, 67 Neal St., Portland, Me.

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CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maids, chauffeurs, housemen; references required. 132 East 58th St., New York City.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

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The COLLEGIATE SERVICE
437 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Phone Caledonia 3352
Placement service for college women in the fields of business and social work.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of two rooms, hall and bath, unfurnished, in Brandon Hall, Beacon St., Brookline, for 5 or 6 months; available at once; American plan dining room. Inquire at office.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 7116 7th Avenue—Six attractive rooms, new house; steam heat; all improvements; open porch; reasonable.

Daytona Beach, Florida
THE WARWICK, new furnished apartments; living room with day bed, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and beautiful porch; $750 for season. Address E. A. BARBER, 607 Riverview Boulevard, Seabreeze Sta.

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N. Y. C., 25 West 51st St.—Unique furnished and unfurnished apartments; dining room; very centrally located.

TO LET—6-room apartment in new 2-family house. 671 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Tel. Regent 2472-R.

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

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NEW YORK CITY—Attractive new elevator apartment, 3 rooms, each opening on large foyer; 3 spacious closets; exclusive neighborhood; $70.00 monthly; unexcelled opportunity; preference given purchaser furniture at very low figures. Call Sunday after 10 a. m. 505 Convent Avenue, Apt. 22.

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N. Y. C., 532 West 111th—Warm, cheery, newly decorated; artistically furnished single, double rooms; all transportations; business people; elevator. Apt. 46, Cathedral 9567.

NEW YORK CITY, 438 West 116th, Opposite Columbia College—Attractive outside 2-window corner and double room; suitable gentlemen. Apartment 3.

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N. Y. C., 206 W. 86th—Beautiful room, running water; adjacent bath, shower; elevator apartment. HADDOCK, Tel. Susquehanna 3427.

N. Y. C., 220 West 107th (Apt. 25)—Delightful front room, suitable one or two; kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator.

N. Y. C., 38 W. 93rd—Attractive light room, running water; Christian Scientist preferred, $9. BOHLIN, Riverside 4726 evenings.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

N. Y. C., West 60th—Light room, elevator, use kitchen; near bus, subway; reasonable. Phone evenings Susquehanna 2494.

NEW YORK, 342 W. 71st—Attractive single and double rooms, twin beds; next bath; 3 E; gentlemen. Endicott 7424.

NEW YORK CITY, 237 West 11th St.—Two clean, desirable outside rooms opposite bath, 2nd floor. MRS. HART.

NEW YORK CITY, 403 West 115th St., Apt. 62—Warm sunny rooms; single, double; $9.00-$12.00. Cathedral 7078.

N. Y. C., 598 W. 191 St., Apt. 52—Pleasant room on sunny court, gentleman; terms reasonable. Wadsworth 2832.

N. Y. C., 552 West 141st, Apt. 22—Warm, clean, quiet, sunny, elevator, private phone, reasonable; references.

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WANTED—Used Steinway piano; send description and price. MRS. MAE G. McLEOD, 1 Downing Street, Concord, N. H.

WANTED

WANTED — Substitute organist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Far Rockaway, L. I.; must be member of The Mother Church or branch church. Address 19508 100th Ave., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Substitute soloist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Far Rockaway, L. I.; must be member of The Mother Church or branch church. Address 19508 100th Ave., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

BERMUDA—Stone house for sale, unfurnished; 17 rooms and 4 baths, directly on water opposite Riddell's Bay; golf course, Italian gardens, fountains and terraces; 6 acres, including an island; about 500 feet of water front. For further particulars apply to MRS. CHARLES P. WARREN, Heron's Nest, Southampton East, Bermuda.

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POST WANTED

COMPETENT bookkeeper-typist, accountant and correspondent from Hamburg, Germany, complete knowledge in all office work, desires position in reliable firm, India preferred; 18 years' experience; excellent references. MISS MARGARETHE MARQUARD, München, Germany, Amalienstr. 37/111, b/Hartmann.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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Aluminum Cooking Utensils
All This Week

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39 cts.
7-Inch Fry Pans, Regular 85 cents
59 cts.
6-Cup Percolators, Regular $2.75
$2.25
Covered Roasters
10 x14¼" size, regular $4.90....$3.95
11½x16" size, regular $6 ....$4.95
12½x17½" size, regular $6.50....$5.95
Basement

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JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
Christmas Gifts of Quality
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Estimates cheerfully submitted.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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INCORPORATED

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Christmas is drawing nearer—nearer. And if you're far-sighted you'll shop NOW—at Meigs—'way ahead of the usual Christmas crowds.

Choose your gifts for all the family—sensible, practical gifts for Mother, Father, Brother, Sister, Wee Baby, and all your friends
here where the true Christmas spirit prevails and your every need has been anticipated.

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THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
"The Bank with the Chime Clock"
4½% Paid on Deposits

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Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
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Outfitters of Men and Boys
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The Laundry With Quality and System.
Telephone Bar. 2398
Model Laundry Co.
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The Chamberlin & Shropshire Co.
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1026 Main Street
Opposite Howlands
LACE FRONTS GIRDLES
LACE BACKS BRASSIERES

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Always a Good Place to Buy Good Clothes for Men—and Boys
THIRTY FOUR ASYLUM STREET
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Connecticut

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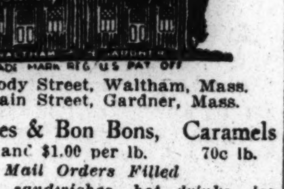

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

China and the Powers

Senator Borah's appeal, made in a speech at Washington, for the maintenance of strict justice toward the people of China, and his warning to the powers against any imperialistic attitude toward that sorely distressed nation, are quite characteristic of the man, and are full of truths which it were well for the more powerful nations of the world to heed. Perhaps if there is a point of weakness in the Senator's position, it is that he has not laid quite enough stress upon the difficulties of the situation as it exists, nor perhaps has he adequately pointed out all the results that might follow from the policy of complete "hands off" which he advocates.

China today, so far as its Government is concerned, is in an absolutely chaotic condition. If the other nations of the world sought to become imperialistic, as Senator Borah apprehends, they do not know to whom in China they could present their demands nor against what power they could launch an ultimatum, with any certainty of reaching a point of final authority. Three or four military chieftains are struggling by force of arms to secure control. Often when one succeeds in a certain district, his lieutenant revolts against him and another war lord is added to the list. Practically the only places in which life and property, even Chinese life and property, are safe are in the treaty ports under the authority of the various nations whose retirement from China is now demanded by alleged spokesmen of the Chinese people.

In a certain sense China today resembles Europe just as the latter country was emerging from medievalism. Its people have no central and final authority to look to for their protection or direction. But in innumerable groups they render allegiance to local chieftains, who in turn give fealty to others higher up. The great mass of the people are wearily and industriously toiling to keep themselves alive, indifferent in the main to the quarrels of the tuchuns, except as the agents of these potentates descend upon them with demands for service or for loot. Europe worked itself out of medieval conditions by centuries of slow upward striving. There were then no exterior forces which could attempt to hasten the solution of the European problem either by intervention or by moral influence. But the question must occur to every observant thinker, whether twentieth century civilization cannot cope with such anarchy in a single country more effectively than it was dealt with in the dark ages.

Justice to China is what all right-thinking people will desire, but whether it is justice for those having possible healing methods at their command to permit the frightful epidemic of oppression and outlawry to go unchecked may well be questioned. Abstract justice perhaps would suggest that the neighbors permit the members of an intemperate family to fight out their own quarrels, even though they end by the firing of the house and the destruction of its inmates, but modern civilization rather demands that the police should be summoned.

It may be admitted that Europe has in the past extorted from China many concessions which would not have been asked of her had she been less philosophically indifferent to the things which Western civilization values, and had she developed her military power as has, for example, Japan. But when complaint is made that the best ports of China are controlled by foreigners, it seems fair to ask what was the condition of those ports when thus taken over, and how great has been the expenditure of treasure and of effort on the part of the treaty powers in bringing them to their present position. It is claimed that great numbers of Chinese live in the treaty ports, free from the authority of their own Government, but let us not forget that they sought this refuge in order to be assured of peace and protection, and that the authority of their own Government is at the present moment inadequate to maintain peace and order in the territories which are Chinese wholly. It is complained that the Chinese are not permitted either to fix the amount of their customs duties or to administer them. It would be difficult at the present moment to select an authority in China capable of either administering the customs or of expending the receipts therefrom if the powers should relinquish the task.

The problem of China is not to be settled by quoting political shibboleths like "local self-government," or "self-determination," or "imperialism." Neither, in our judgment, is it going to be settled by that armed intervention which Senator Borah seems to fear, but which we have never heard urged. Nor will it be hastened by the surrender of such footholds as Western civilization already has in Chinese territory. Rather it is likely to be advanced by the example which those outposts furnish of good government, and protection of life and property. While the plea for justice and fair play to the Chinese is worthy of respectful attention and applause, it is well to remark that the solution of the problem necessarily involves methods as yet untested. It would be simple enough for the powers to maintain their treaty ports, draw a wall of nonintercourse around China as a whole, and let the rival military chieftains fight out their quarrel to the point of extermination, but it would be a melancholy confession of the impotence of our modern civilization. It would be a sorry evidence of the failure of Christianity to attain its highest influence if the civilized world could bring to bear no more helpful an attitude than this.

Taxing Intangible Property

The great and increasing burden of state and municipal taxation throughout the United States has produced, along with vigorous protests against governmental extravagance, various suggestions for raising additional revenues to meet current expenditures and the interest charges on bonded indebtedness. Among these proposals for new forms of taxation are excise taxes—such as those levied on gasoline by many of the states and on coal by the State of Pennsylvania—and those levied for the more effective taxing of what is usually termed "intangible property." This latter tax is particularly favored by the farmers and suburban home owners, who complain that in most states this kind of property very largely escapes taxation, and who reason that real estate therefore pays an unduly high percentage of the public revenues.

The problem of a fair and workable system of taxation, that will produce the required revenue with the least possible injury to productive industry and commerce, has been before the American people for many years without, it must be admitted, a solution being reached that public sentiment is inclined to accept. Starting from the fundamental that all kinds of property should be equally taxed, there arises at once the question of the effects of taxes on different classes of property. There is further a question whether in the true sense of the word "property," much of what is commonly described by that term comes within its accepted meaning. An illustration is found in the great volume of mortgages on real estate held by investors. Are these mortgages, or bonds issued against them, really property? According to the statutes they are, yet as a matter of exact fact they are simply titles to property, and if taxed, the same piece of real estate is subjected to double taxation. If a building financed by a bond issue is taxed at approximately its value as real estate, and the bonds are taxed also as intangible property, it follows that the building and land are in effect taxed twice. Such a situation would seem to be inconsistent with the fundamental of equality of taxation for all property owners.

Another aspect of the tax on personad property that deserves careful consideration is its effect on interest rates and investment of capital. If the taxation of titles to property becomes general, the income of its owners will be to that extent decreased, and there will be a general demand for higher rates of interest. This condition will operate to check investment, and it may be that the loss through higher interest charges will more than balance the benefits of increased revenues.

Lest We Forget

It is reassuring, as the results of the recent state and congressional elections are analyzed in the light of the tabulated figures and compared in their relative importance, to observe how complete has been the failure of the effort of the enemies of prohibition to dignify as a political issue the unworthy cause which they have espoused. The people of America are still able to remember that no political party, as such, lent more than passive aid to the moral campaign which resulted in the writing of the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. They are confident now, apparently, that no political party or faction will be able, even by a resort to the subtle artifices and subterfuges of practical politicians, or by an appeal to the ignorance or prejudice of the voters, individually or collectively, to insert in a national party platform an unequivocal demand for the repeal or modification of the prohibition amendment.

Before the date of the next presidential election, now two years hence, more than eight years will have elapsed since the door of the last legalized saloon in all the United States was closed. Among those who will cast their ballots at that election will be several millions of young men and women, then voting for the first time, who were barely in their teens when this emancipation was effected. It would be vain for any candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people, or for any political party, to attempt to convince these first voters that the continued enjoyment of personal liberty could be assured only by restoring the saloon to its lost status. But despite this, it is becoming more and more apparent that it is the intention of those who have undertaken to accomplish this very thing to bend every effort in the direction of aligning one or the other of the major political parties on the side of nullification or modification.

In discussing the significance of the defeat of Senator Wadsworth of New York, recently, Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New York County Republican Committee, is quoted as having declared that with that defeat the wet cause in the United States also went down in defeat. It is his expressed opinion, according to his reported statement, that with the failure of Senator Wadsworth to overcome the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League all possibility of congressional action to modify the Volstead Law vanished. "In the face of Wadsworth's defeat, the overwhelming affirmative majority for the prohibition referendum in this State will be without effect in Congress," he is quoted as having said.

By this significant verdict, Mr. Koenig insists, the Republican Party has divorced itself finally and effectually from the nullification faction which had attached itself to it and which had clung to it tenaciously. "From now on," he added, "the wets must depend on the Democratic Party for Volstead Law revision." And he significantly pointed out that the Democratic Party is wet only in spots. Outside of the large cities, he declared, the Democrats in most parts of the country are as dry as the Republicans in similar localities. This is the simple but important lesson in practical politics which Mr. Koenig declares has been taught:

> No Republican Senator or member of the House of Representatives, placed in the same position as was Senator Wadsworth, in the long future will join hands with the wets, knowing in advance what his fate would be at the polls. It is apparent that as far as this wet city is concerned, the Democratic Party is in position always to command the full wet support, for the obvious reason that before ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment the Democratic Party locally always was on an exceedingly friendly footing with the liquor interests.

But even accepting this reassuring view of the situation, the time has not come when those who have borne the burden of the battle against the allied champions of a legalized rum traffic can flatter themselves that all has been won. There is that persistent and insinuating suggestion that personal liberty cannot be enjoyed or realized except by licensed indulgence. It must not be forgotten that those first voters who will offer their ballots and exercise the right of suffrage in 1928, barely remembering that saloons once existed, are in a measure ignorant of the evils that attended unrestrained indulgence. Their memories hold no indelible picture of homes impoverished that the saloon might thrive. They have seen few cold and hungry children deprived of the simplest comforts that their fathers and mothers might enjoy the fullest possible measure of a vaunted personal liberty.

So there is the need, until the last engagement in the guerrilla warfare which the snipers and sharpshooters of the wet phalanx have forced upon the American people has been fought and won, that a realization of their deliverance and emancipation be impressed upon the newer generation of citizens and voters. The day is coming when decisions fixing and safeguarding important national policies will be left to them. We of today have no fear that at some time in the future it may be urged that the institution of human slavery should be restored by the voluntary action of the people of America. But that would be no more disastrous than would be the moral and spiritual reversal which must take place before the saloon can be restored.

Peace and the News of the World

It is an estimable plan being followed by the Associated Press, as described by Kent Cooper, general manager of that organization, at the twelfth annual convention of the Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism fraternity, in Madison, Wis. The Associated Press, he said, has embarked definitely upon a policy of promoting international understanding by including in its news service a large number of stories describing native life and interpreting native personalities in all corners of the globe to the millions of readers who each day see papers containing Associated Press service. And he added that no longer did world news deal entirely with economic and political events, his men being told to go out into the byways and get stories of the homely people behind the news stories of political and economic significance. Hence, "the streets, the farms, the people of other lands are pictured in Associated Press news reports."

There is a growing demand among the people who read newspapers for constructive information. It may be granted that too much attention is paid in many instances to stories of an ill-savored type, but on the whole the indications are that this is less the case than it was a decade or so ago. People are realizing that the fruitage of such reading is anything but beneficial, that the gloatings over the details of unfortunate happenings or unpleasant incidents is debasing in its tendency. And almost without appreciating the change, a better point of view is creeping into the journalistic outlook. Having had its fill of such mental nourishment, the newspaper reading public is finding that it is not so much to its taste as it used to think was the case, and is looking elsewhere for something that is more constructive and more satisfying in its nature.

But this effort of the Associated Press to promote international understanding goes one step farther than the mere antidoting of the tendency toward debasing news. It involves indeed the definite upbuilding of a neighborliness among the peoples of the world the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The discords of humanity have largely grown out of misunderstandings. Their correction, therefore, will logically be helped by the gaining of that understanding which will show conditions in their true light. The field of journalism exercises an influence of tremendous force over the civilized nations of today. It cannot too soon accept its responsibility. That the Associated Press is doing so augurs well for an advance in the standards of newspapers everywhere.

Editorial Notes

Not the least remarkable feature of Henry Ford's decision to raise the pay of more than 90,000 of his employees to offset the reductions brought about by the five-day week is his statement that the spiritual benefits will probably outweigh other profits derived by the workers. This is how he put it in the Dearborn Independent:

> It (the five-day week) is just as sound from the spiritual standpoint. The church will be one of its chief beneficiaries. Leisure to be effective must be properly directed. The church will receive rewards from this new leisure commensurate with the force it exerts in directing the intelligent use of it.
>
> Men have been giving an undue influence to play. They have stressed the physical to the neglect of the spiritual. In the squirrel cage round of work and recreation which they have devised they have left no place for the church. The physical aspect of Sunday has been gaining predominance over the spiritual.

Mr. Ford is further quoted as saying that the sixth day of the week should be spent in leisure, leaving the seventh for moral and religious observance. That sounds like pretty good sense.

If one judges from its personnel, the special staff which is to make a comprehensive general survey of the affairs of the American Indian should bring to its endeavors a sufficiency of knowledge to warrant any conclusions reached being authoritative. The Institute for Government Research, by the way, which is to make the survey, is a private organization at Washington, and the survey is being conducted at the request of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Thus we find that a staff of specialists has been organized for the work, which is expected to take approximately a year, during which time the members of the party will visit practically all the larger and more important units in the Indian Service. That the survey—which is to embrace the educational, industrial, social and other activities maintained by the Indians, their personal and civil rights, and their general economic conditions—will find favor with the Indians is a perfectly natural hope.

A Bag of Weasels

THE night after the races there blew a black gale of wind, and icy rain fell with it. It lasted a day and a half, and then slackened. The next morning Martin O'Malley brought his cart across the strand at low tide and delivered a load of turf. He had one of the best strips of bog in the country, and he could cut and dry a sod that would blaze up on the hearth like a sunrise. When he had stacked the turf against the wall, up came Festy O'Malley.

"'Twas a terrible night," said Festy.

"A terrible night," said Martin.

"An' a wild sea crackin' on the nord," said Festy.

"On the nord," agreed Martin.

You could never get anything but an echo of yourself from Martin. You never knew quite where you were with him. He was indeed honest, reliable, laborious, and even punctual within an hour or so or a day or so. But he was unsoundable, ungetatable. You could not even guess at what was in his thought.

He was huge of limb and drowsy of voice. His face was heavy and calflike. His red, smooth skin had rare golden spikes of beard. A heathery branch of hair curled over his forehead and his eyes were the astounded, scalding blue of a tarn. He was as hot as a meadow. To seize his hand and to shake it was like holding a warm, red, resinous bough of pine.

His words were few and his voice rose sadly to abrupt silence in uttering them, like a heron rising from a mere and disappearing suddenly into the light—a voice of druidical melancholy. I wonder if anyone knew what Martin thought. He smiled at you, like a child showing the edge of his top teeth, with a pretty naïveté, smiled continually.

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Festy and Martin walked toward the dunes and, sheltering under a kelp wall from the latter end of the wind, sat down for a chat.

"What's more," said Festy, "there was two cracks o' t'under this mornin'."

"T'under," agreed Martin.

"An' a shockin' darkness over the country abroad," went on Festy, looking up at a sky low with vapors aslant in it. "The darkness does be on account of the spring tide."

"The spring tide," said Martin.

"An' 'tis a sign the weather'd be breakin' up the way the squalls do be fallin' off the end of the wind," said Festy.

"Off the end of the wind," echoed Martin.

"It falls in lumps," said Festy.

"In lumps," agreed Martin.

"But the wind does be blowin' from the nord now, an' I'm thinkin' it won't make much rain at all. 'T will not."

"Troth, 't will not," said Martin.

"Was ye up in the mountain?" asked Festy, nodding to the turf.

"I was," said Martin.

"Did ye see, was the stranger within at Michael Byrnes'? Or did she go to her own country yet?"

"To her own country, 'tis."

They sat in silence. The bay was ribbed with foam and the greenish tide ridden by the wind shuddered on the strand. The low sails of cloud flapped, and swinging round on their boom of wind obliterated the mountains. Only the cold, black coast was seen and its wet cottages. From the north the clouds rose endlessly over the horizon like a driven smoke. There seemed no end to the gale.

Miles away the gray sea could be watched breaking in cold fountains on the reefs. The wind sifted the dunes, emptied away the old lips and shaped new ones. The sand stung in the air and ate into the grass. There could be heard, under all the outside mutter, a grumbling undertone like far-away thunder, of the Atlantic on the reefs.

"To her own country, is it?" said Festy, at last.

"To her own country, 'tis," said Martin.

"'Tis big travelin' she's made," said Festy thoughtfully.

"Big travelin'," said Martin.

"I believe 'tis to a Cork man she's to be married," said Festy.

"To a Cork man, I believe."

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A longish silence again. The tide was being whipped to the foot of the cliff and was sending up echoes like the clattering of wings. Kerrigan's donkey was walking on the brow of the hill and the black cattle stood there steaming. Kerrigan's boat was coming in fast at the flow, hugging the shore. The bay was full and hoarse with chidden water. Martin looked over the wall, and the wind, catching his cap, twisted the peak sideways. He was still smiling his warm magenta smile.

"'Tis a strong wind. To a Cork man?" reflected Festy.

"A Cork man," said Martin.

"Herself thought 't was from Kerry he was," said Festy.

"From Kerry."

"But Tommy Linehan said 't was from the city of Cork itself he was, and himself in the German War. An' I suppose they'll be living in his own country by themselves both," said Festy.

"Sure, in his own country," said Martin.

"A fine, strong, healthy woman she does be."

"Och, she is."

"An' I'll bet 'tis no lie I'm tellin' you that she'll keep him in order. She'll be the real goat's toe for him."

"She will," said Martin.

A squall sowed its traveling darkness and smudged out Erisbeg with drifting indigo. There was still the undertone from the open sea crumbling upon the reefs. Kerrigan's donkey was honking from the cliff's edge. The cattle were moving down. Martin's pony shivered and the rain shone on the red wheels of the turf cart. Festy rubbed his chin and got up on his knees, seeing the dirty, oncoming squall.

"Ye know," he said, "women does be as contrairy as a bag o' weasels."

"A bag o' weasels," said Martin through his fixed smile, for the longest plumb line never yet sounded him.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

MARS' "visit" to the earth, speaking comparatively, was celebrated in London in a variety of ways. One of the incidents of the evening was the handing in of a message at the General Post Office, for transmission to Mars via the high-powered wireless station at Rugby. The message was presented by Dr. Mansfield Robinson, a student of astronomy, and was solemnly accepted, charged for and sent as directed. It consisted of three code words known only to the sender, was prefixed with three "M's" and was sent on a wavelength of 18,240 meters. The post office charged for the message at the long-distance ship rate, which is 1s. 6d. a word. "The Rugby station has a world-wide range," said a post office official, "but I do not know about the planetary system. If people wish to send out messages and are prepared to pay for them, there does not seem to be any valid reason why we should refuse revenue." It is estimated that the message, if actually received on Mars, 42,000,000 miles away, took about three and a half minutes for transmission from the earth. Radio experts had arranged a fourteen-valve superheterodyne receiving set in London and waited until 4 a. m. for possible signals. Although the message sent out from Rugby to Mars was recorded, nothing of further interest occurred.

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White Lodge, Richmond Park, near London, which was built by George II as a royal residence in 1728, and still contains a table on which tradition says Nelson drew his plans for the Battle of Trafalgar, is changing hands. The King's second son, the Duke of York, and his family have recently vacated it. An official announcement now says, "The King has granted a life lease of White Lodge to Lord and Lady Lee, who expect to take up their residence there in April next." Lord Lee distinguished himself during the war, when he was successively British Director-General of Food Production, Minister of Agriculture, and First Lord of the Admiralty. He is also known for his donation to the Nation in 1921 of that fine Tudor country house, "Chequers," near Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, which is now the permanent residence of British prime ministers. In 1899 he married Ruth, eldest daughter of J. G. Moore of New York.

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Commotion in the House of Commons has been raging round Dr. Alfred Salter, Labor member for West Bermondsey, who has had the hardihood to tell the world at large that even members of the "mother of Parliaments" are not impeccable in the matter of sobriety. A resolution of censure for "Breach of Privilege" was moved against him in the House and passed, but he stood his ground and stoutly declined either to modify his statement or to apologize for it, though he agreed that the number of members to whom he referred is relatively small, also that the present Parliament compares favorably with its predecessors in this respect. Behind his charge, he said, was a desire to maintain the high prestige of the House of Commons. This was recognized by the fact that, although the vote of censure passed unopposed, no resolution followed suspending him from attending the debates. "The press, which loves sensational statements torn from their context," says the Nation and Athenæum, "really began the trouble, and the House, with an uneasy conscience, made it ten times worse."

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In the days when women wore their hair long and did it in a variety of ways, the Hairdressers' Annual Exhibition was quite a small affair. Now that some 80 per cent at least are bobbed, shingled or "bingled" (the cross between the bob and shingle), the hairdressers have taken the large Horticultural Hall and have utilized the whole of the floor space. One would have thought that when women took to doing their hair in a more or less universal fashion there would not be an added scope for an exhibition. But there are so many devices for curling, waving, and beautifying the short cropped head that there was plenty of room for variety. There was also a competition for women hairdressers, who had to cut, dress and wave the head of a living model in forty-five minutes. People have wondered whether this fashion will last. It certainly will if the hairdressers have anything to say in the matter. They are reaping a golden harvest.

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Lord Haldane, retiring as president of the Magistrates' Association, observed that there are 1600 women magistrates in England, and remarked: "Don't let us imagine that this is the end of wisdom. It is a good beginning of wisdom." The quality of those appointed to the bench, he said, had thus been maintained. A magistrate, said Lord Haldane, had to apply the standard of good citizenship in the courts where he adjudicated. He had to be a lawyer—that was to say, he had to acquire all the law he could. Certainly he had to be, above everything else, a firm-minded man, looking at the individual case in its concreteness, taking all the circumstances into account and saying what the good citizen ought to have done in the circumstances. That double function was not always an easy one, but it was one which excluded any notion of bringing class considerations into account. Class considerations were in these days apt to be brought in by workpeople just as they used to be brought in by the landed gentry. But class considerations, he said, were totally illegitimate in both cases. It was the judicial quality, in the humblest as in the highest, which was needed in the dispensation of justice. The idea of "children's courts" was approved by the association, and Lord Cave, the Lord Chancellor, was unanimously chosen as Lord Haldane's successor.

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Sayings of the week:

Comment is free, but facts are sacred.—*C. P. Scott.*

I believe there is only one limit to the possibility of invention, and that is simply the limit of human imagination.—*Guglielmo Marconi.*

In a world still suffering severely from the shock of the war, still rent by barely concealed rifts, dissensions and bitterness, the British Empire stands as one of the great stabilizing elements.—*Prime Minister Baldwin.*

He is a friend neither of the miners nor of Labor generally whose only contribution to the troubles that beset us is cheering men to go blindly on.—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

In economic matters we are still in the stone age; to settle these problems in an atmosphere like the present is like trying to play billiards in a storm at sea.—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Business is a service, and success in business depends on the ability to serve.—*Sir Ernest Benn.*

A man was asked, "What do you do with your old clothes?" "I fold them carefully up at night and place them on a chair. Then I put them on in the morning," he replied.—*Lord Dewar.*

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Less Liquor Drinking in New York City

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The MONITOR is to be commended for its firm stand on the prohibition question. And I should like to tell you of my personal observation on this issue.

It was my privilege to watch at the polls in 1915 and 1917 during the woman suffrage vote. In spite of the law requiring saloons to be closed during voting hours, the saloon next to the polling place was open, with the result that quite a large number of the voters were intoxicated when they came in to vote. The last three years I have been a member of an election board in a worse neighborhood than the former. The first year a few voters showed signs of intoxication. This was less last year, and this year not one man out of 234 showed any sign of having been drinking.

Another self-evident fact is that, whereas formerly four corners of the street were occupied by saloons during a thriving business, now a dingy, dirty store in the midlle of an occasional block will exist a few months and then close up for want of patronage. Sometimes such a place will open under the guise of a cigar store or an eating house, but it doesn't last long because of the extra expense involved.

All these conditions to a close observer mean but one thing. There is less drinking of intoxicating liquor, in spite of the ease with which it can be procured.

Night clubs, too, are not supported by native New Yorkers to any great extent. I have ample opportunity to observe these conditions because I am located on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. During the last year and a half I have not seen six drunken men, though I am told that before prohibition drunkenness was almost always in evidence. The corner resort where men and women then congregated is now occupied by an automobile salesroom.

These are only a few of the signs of the times. I know that decent, law-abiding citizens do predominate, even in New York City.

H. L. M.

New York, N. Y.